

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BISHOPS IN THE LORDS.

MR. SOMERSET BEAUMONT's motion in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, for relieving Spiritual Peers (hereafter created) from attendance at the House of Lords, was one which, both in its inception and its treatment, was unusually significant. It did not originate with the Liberation Society, nor did it constitute any part of the sessional programme of that body. The mover and the seconder (Mr. Locke King), were both members of the Establishment; and spoke and acted on the occasion in the supposed interests of the Church to which they belong. Neither of them discussed the question from the point of view of Nonconformists. The representatives of Dissenting principles, even including the venerable and hon. member for Sheffield, although they supported the motion by their votes, refrained and, as we think, wisely refrained, from taking part in the debate. There was no party heat in the discussion, no extravagance of statement, no bitterness of feeling, no urgent claim made upon the loyalty of hon. members on either side; and yet, including thirty-six pairs, and the two tellers, not fewer than 140 of the members of the Lower House indicated their desire to see the Bishops of the Church of England discharged from their place and their duty in the House of Lords.

It may be fairly doubted, even by those who anxiously look forward to an approaching severance between the union of Church and State, whether, during the continuance of that union, the Bishops should be dismissed from the House of Lords. We have ourselves rather unsettled views of this point. We do not plead, in justification of any doubts we may entertain on the subject, what we have heard some persons uphold, namely, that every speech delivered by a Bishop in the House of Lords, and, with some few exceptions, every vote given by occupants of the Episcopal Bench, is sure to exhibit the strongest of all possible reasons for putting an end to the absurd arrangement—although, generally speaking, the allegation is well founded. We think that, looking at their historical antecedents, at their official traditions, at the peculiarity of their training, the social stratum from which many of them have been taken, and at the assumptions which the system with which they are connected has encouraged them to put forward, it would hardly be

safe to release them from responsibilities which bring them, to a certain extent, within reach of public opinion, and which draw off from their body a much larger amount of ecclesiastical power and influence than the political authority which is conferred upon them by the place assigned them in the Upper House. Basing our considerations, for the present, exclusively upon a regard to the general policy of the State, and looking no further than to the civil interests of the people of this country, we incline to the conclusion that, so long as we have a State Establishment of religion, prudence and policy alike dictate that there should be some such visible and tangible hold by the State upon the Church, as that which is presented by the presence of the Hierarchy in the House of Lords. Experience proves, it is true, that the purchase it gives to the civil power over the ecclesiastical is very feeble, at best; but in the existing relations kept up between the State and one class of religious institutions, even this guarantee cannot be quite safely dispensed with, and it is, therefore, open to thoughtful consideration whether, as in the instance of the Irish Church, the disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church must not be a simultaneous process with that which is to eject the Hierarchy from the House of Lords.

In all other respects but that of immediate national policy, there is such an obvious unfitness in the Constitutional law which gives to bishops seats in the Upper House, that it is almost superfluous to display the illustrations of it. It can hardly be that this arrangement is maintained for the sake of Christianity, the Divine Founder of which admonished His disciples in the following words:—"The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them, and they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors. But ye shall not be so; but he that is greatest among you let him be as the younger; and he that is chief as he that doth serve." The authority to which the soul of man bows in willing submission must be in the thing spoken, and where that fails the very same thing spoken *ex cathedra* would not avail to bend the will. If Christianity, designed as it is to rule the inmost man, really proposes to do it by delivering us up to a lordship of mere dress, titles, and power to inflict civil injury, the most thoughtful will regard it as an unphilosophical and worthless thing, and as a degradation put upon our common nature, which it becomes us in the name of that God who made us, to resent. The question, however, need not now be argued upon its merits, for there are few people left who can indulge in the extravagant supposition that the religion of Christ is strengthened for the work it has to do by the association of its chief pastors with the pomps of this world, or with the business of legislation.

According to the judgment of some of her best friends, and (unless we have misinterpreted the purport of his speech) of the present Prime Minister himself, there is no more gained by the presence of the bishops in the House of Peers for their own Church, than for Christianity. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone tells us it is quite a mistake to suppose that the diocesan work of the Bishops is interfered with by their legislative duties. They live, for the most part, amid the scenes of their episcopal labours. They seldom spend a session in town. They take very little part in the ordinary business of the House of Lords. He might have told us, although he did

not, but left it to be supplied by the reminiscences of his hearers, that when on any great occasion they do muster in force, they generally muster for mischief. Can anybody have forgotten the closing stages of last Session? Will anyone pretend that the Church of England, regarded even in the light of an Establishment, profited by the sayings and the doings of the bishops in the House of Lords, in reference to the question of the Irish Church? Why, we venture to assert, that they contributed far more to the separation of Church and State in the course of six weeks, by their exhibition of worldly greed, and their selfish devotion to the secular interests of their order, than the agency of the Liberation Society has done in as many months. But this is not all. Where they could have displayed their religious judgment and zeal, they have been wanting. They see the tendency of a large portion of their clergy Romeward, but they do nothing, as spiritual peers, to counteract it: they propose nothing, they sanction nothing. They guard no vital doctrine of Christianity by the exercise of their senatorial functions. They do not check Ritualism. They do not discourage Scepticism. They cannot do so with the means placed at their command. It has been ascertained by experience that in anything pertaining to the spiritual life of their Church, bishops can only meddle with the legislature to mar.

Then as to the State, and the temporal interests of the people of these realms, what is the history of their proceedings during the last 150 years? What great and good movement have they, as a body, supported? When have they made themselves conspicuous in protecting the interests of the poor, or in resisting injustice on the part of their lordly associates? With the recollection of what great extension of liberty, civil or religious, is the Episcopal Bench associated? But it is surely superfluous to pursue this strain of remark. The only, or at any rate the strongest argument urged in favour of making bishops members of the Upper House, is that they probably do less harm as such than if they were detached from it, and left without check at the head of a Church "established by law." This is, perhaps, the true interpretation to be put on the recent vote of the House of Commons. The pear is not quite ripe.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

It is pleasant to know that the preliminary meetings of the Committee for the Revision of the Bible have passed off, not merely to the satisfaction, but, we believe, to the pleasure of all who have been engaged in them. No happier or more fitting inauguration of the responsible work which the members of these Committees have undertaken, could have been suggested than the holding of a Communion Service in Westminster Abbey, a picturesque description of which, evidently from the pen of a well-known Dean, appeared in the *Times* of Monday. The members met round the grave of Edward VI. The describer of the scene says:

There were bishops of the Established Church, two of them by their venerable years connected with the past generation: there were the representatives of our historic cathedrals and collegiate churches, of our learned universities, of our laborious parochial charges, and of our chief ecclesiastical convocation; and with these, intermingled without distinction, were ministers of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland, and of almost every Nonconformist Church in England—Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, Unitarian. It is not to be supposed that each one of those present entered with equal agreement into every part of the service; but it is surely not without a hopeful significance that

neither on the side of the Church nor of Nonconformity was there any "religious difficulty" raised as to a joint participation on such an occasion in the most venerable and sacred ordinance of the Christian religion. The Chapel of Henry VII. has witnessed many sights, more august and more stirring—the funerals of kings and princes, of nobles, generals, and statesmen; the debates of the Westminster Assembly and of the Convocations of the English Church; the installation of the Knights of the Bath, whose banners wave from the roof, and whose swords were deposited beneath the altar raised on that spot. But it may be doubted whether it has ever been the scene of an event so fraught, if rightly considered, with possibilities of kindly intercourse between jarring factions, and pacific solution of warring problems, as that which happened, silent and unobserved, on the 22nd of June.

We hope that the work so happily begun may be as happily completed, and that all who have been nominated to it, may live once more to meet in the old Abbey, and there, in thankfulness and rejoicing, again commune together before they separate for ever. We are extremely glad to see Mr. Brock's reference to this subject on Sunday morning last, of which an account will be found in another column.

We should judge, from a paragraph in Bishop Elliecott's recently published work on the Revision of the New Testament, that the bishop was chiefly instrumental in the nomination of the Nonconformist members of the Revision Committee. The Bishop says:—"It is pleasant to observe the steady progress that has been silently made in Biblical learning during the last twenty years by Nonconformists. The honoured name of Tregelles—one who has given the whole energies of a life (alas! now seriously impaired) to sacred criticism—will at once supply an example of great and successful labours outside of the communion of the Church of England. We may also perhaps be permitted to specify the names of Dr. Gotch, of Bristol; of Dr. Angus, of the College in Regent's-park; and of the modest and singularly able translator of Winer's 'Greek Grammar,' Professor Moulton, of Richmond—all men whose learning would entitle them to a place at any Board of Revision, and who would be welcomed there by all Biblical scholars of the Church of England." We believe, from all that we hear, that the Nonconformists are really "welcomed" by their Episcopalian brethren. Is not this really a great deal better than persecuting, hating, and despising them?

A large subject was discussed last week at a meeting of the Church Institution—no less than the "Position of the Church of England." The Duke of Marlborough presided at this meeting, and it must, we should imagine, have struck His Grace that the position of the Church is very different from what he would have preferred. The Duke is one of those Churchmen who have always—of course, ignorantly—been doing their best to injure their Church, by striving to maintain her mere legal and political ascendancy. As a result, things have gone against the Church in two ways; first, she has been beaten, and, secondly, she has been degraded. Mr. T. Salt, M.P., struck a very different note from that which the Duke used to be so fond of striking. Having pointed out that the Church's position was not what it was, Mr. Salt remarked that what was now wanted was "a crusade against the heathenism of modern civilisation"—a phrase which has great truth in it, in whatever way the words may be interpreted. Following Mr. Salt, the Duke proceeded to acknowledge that the recent changes in ecclesiastical legislation had really been "productive of benefit," and that nobody need be alarmed about what was coming. One question does not seem to have been settled, which, considering that the Church Institution summoned the meeting, seems rather surprising. Dr. F. G. Lee said that "one of the earliest things they had to determine was whether there should be an Established Church at all," and then he urged that they should resist "tooth and nail the political Dissenter." We really hope it will not get quite so far as this. "Tooth and nail" are rather strong expressions, suggestive for the most part of the action of rather mad, and not particularly well-conducted, viragos. Is it not curious that Dr. Lee did not ask, or does not appear to have asked, what would have been the present position of his Church if the "political Dissenters" had always been successfully resisted?

The Public Schools question does not, even yet, appear to be finally settled. In deference to the decision of the House of Commons the Commissioners have framed new constitutions for three out of five of the schools referred to. Shrewsbury, Charterhouse and Rugby are to be unsectarian in management; while Winchester and Harrow are still to be kept close boroughs for the Established Church. This is not satisfactory; and it seems to us that the division is made in a most arbitrary and unreasonable manner. Nor is it in good taste that the London University is not allowed to nominate one of the members of either of the School

Boards. It will be remembered that it is owing, in great measure, to the action of the Senate of this University, that the present concessions—limited as they are—have been made, and it would have been but graceful to allow the Senate to nominate one member of each Board. It has quite as much right to do so, as the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford, the Senate at Cambridge, or the Royal Society. We repeat that it is clear, after all, that this matter is not settled. Why it is not, suggests a pertinent question. How is it that Nonconformity is not represented either in the Charity, Endowed Schools, or the Public Schools Commissions? It really is time that we demanded something like fairness from the Government upon this point.

The *Record* is extremely dissatisfied, and, as it would seem with reason, with the obstruction that is being offered to the further progress of Lord Shaftesbury's Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. An objection having been started to this measure on the ground that there were not sufficient funds to work it, Lord Shaftesbury showed that the fees received, in one way or another, by the bishops or their officers, would yield at least £9,000. a-year, and to prove the fact moved for new returns of those fees. But what is the use? The fee system in the Diocesan Courts is known to be, as was proved some six years ago in a Parliamentary paper, one of the most abominable of systems. It has been, almost from time immemorial, a means of providing for people who want handsome salaries with little work. The returns were moved for and could be given in a day, but the bishops halt, not one has been sent in, and the probability is that they will not be sent in. The Archbishop of York equivocates about them, says they are ready, then says that he knows nothing about any returns but his own—which he does not produce. This is a matter which really had better be settled at once. Everybody knows that some matters connected with these courts are simply scandalous, but postponement will not decrease the scandals. As the *Record* says—

The fact is that the returns required are in reality only copies of the accounts of the fees received by the bishops' own secretaries, registrars, and other officers during the last three years. It is a short matter of account. The delay is therefore most discreditable, and would seem as if intended to illustrate and confirm the statements of Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Locke King. We believe the delay is in reality to be attributed to a reluctance to declare the amount of money paid by the hard-working clergy and the public to the secretaries, registrars, and other officers for supporting the corrupt, procrastinating, and effete Ecclesiastical Courts and the officers. These courts have been denounced for 30 years, and have baffled every ecclesiastical reformer from Lord Bacon down to Lord Cranworth. But they cannot long survive, and we grieve that the bishops, by delaying returns which could be made out in a few days, or rather hours, should exhibit themselves to Parliament and the country in an attitude so unbecoming the apostolic claims which some of them assert. We admit that these returns may involve the loss of patronage, as well as a reduction of fees; but the delay involves far more, for it involves the loss of that blamelessness of character that appertains to a truly Apostolic Episcopacy.

Very and "truly Apostolic"!

Some public men have recently stated that the Irish educational system is really, and, as a matter of fact, more denominational than the English system, although we in England and the people of Ireland have always thought quite otherwise. It has been said that the Irish system is really denominational. Supposing that to be the case, is it not remarkable that we should have the Synod of Ulster passing, at the instance of so well-informed a man as the Rev. J. Scott Porter, the following resolution:—

That we regret to find that a board of commissioners who were appointed by the late Government to inquire into the state of primary education in Ireland have reported, as their opinion and advice, recommendations which would certainly and speedily have the effect of denominationalising the whole of the education given in national schools throughout the greater part of Ireland; of banishing the excellent school books compiled under the direction of the Commissioners of Education from use in the schools subsidised out of the public funds; of handing over a large proportion of the youth of Ireland to be educated by the Christian Brothers, and monks and nuns of other orders; of putting an end to the admirable model schools now conducted by the National Board; of entrusting the training of the greater number of future teachers to the members of the religious orders of the Church of Rome; and of seriously diminishing the incomes, already too small, of a numerous and deserving body of teachers.

We need scarcely say that we thoroughly sympathise with this resolution.

It will be seen that owing to the illness of Sir John Coleridge, the University Tests Bill, which was down for Monday, will not be proceeded with until Thursday. A postponement of a few days does not much matter, but the cause of the postponement is greatly to be regretted. On Monday, however, Mr. Gladstone took occasion to announce that the Government had resolved still further to enlarge the scope of the Bill. They accept the proposals for removing tests in respect to the heads of houses and colleges, and for bringing the charters of colleges under

Parliamentary supervision. These are valuable concessions to the Liberal party, though they may add one more to the many obnoxious proposals which will stir up the antagonism of the House of Lords.

REVISION OF THE AUTHORISED VERSION.

(From the *Times*.)

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met for the first time yesterday, at the Jerusalem Chamber, at twelve o'clock, and sat for upwards of five hours. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol acted as chairman. The Holy Communion was administered at 11.30 by the Dean of Westminster in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and was attended by all the members of the company with the exception of three or four, including those unavoidably absent from London owing to illness or special engagement. Twenty were present, including the Bishop of Llandaff, the Chairman of the Old Testament Company. All preliminary arrangements connected with the form and carrying on of the work were discussed and agreed to, and some progress was made in the actual work. The whole tone and character of the meeting was such as to suggest a well-grounded belief that this great and important work will be carried on with harmony, promptitude, and success. The company afterwards dined with the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in Portland-place.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament will meet for their next session on July 13, at the Jerusalem Chamber, at eleven o'clock, and will sit for three days. The session just past has given much satisfaction to all present. Several questions of a nature to test the character and composition of the company have been discussed with perfect harmony. The progress has been quite as great as could have been expected. A large number of preliminary questions, involving general principles of criticism and interpretation, and affecting the whole course and conduct of the work, were necessarily raised by the emendations proposed, and have now been agreed upon. The future progress of the work, as far as can be inferred from this first session, it is hoped, will be not only steady, but prompt. The number present each day was twenty-one.

A correspondent writes:—"On Sunday morning last, the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, made prominent reference in his discourse to the new translation of the Holy Scriptures, and, after having expressed his approval of the great project, declared his confidence in the learned men engaged in the work of revision. He earnestly entreated the church and congregation to invoke the Divine assistance on their behalf, and to remember them in all prayers and supplications. The rev. gentleman, in his opening prayer, had done this in a very impressive manner, and thus showed his entire sympathy with the endeavour to furnish the world with a more perfect translation of our Sacred Books."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Dr. Fraser, the Bishop of Manchester, in addressing a demonstration of upwards of 15,000 Church of England Sunday-school scholars at Blackburn Corporation Park on Saturday, said he never saw in his life such a spectacle as then met his eyes; he never saw before him so large a congregation, and the sight of so many thousand Church of England Sunday-school scholars filled his heart with mingled feelings, partly of encouragement and partly of depression and anxiety. The depression on his mind was that of his own weakness and incapacity in attempting to be the bishop of such a large population as that of Lancashire, and he feared he should prove unequal to the mighty task which lay before him. There was a time when bishops were seldom seen in popular assemblies of that kind—when they stood upon the dignity of their order. He believed the bishops of the present generation had found that their strength was in coming into the most immediate and direct contact with the people. (Hear, hear.) A friend of his who lived in old times and ancient memories, and looked doubtfully upon the changes that he saw going on all round about him, once told him that he thought the days of the Church of England were numbered when the bishops left off wearing their wigs. (Laughter.) He sometimes went into circles where he heard a very croaking tone about the prospects of the Church of England. Looking round that great gathering, he confessed to his mind being very much lifted up, not only regarding the present of the Church of England, but still more regarding the future of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) He believed there never was a greater opportunity for usefulness and a greater scope for putting forth all her energies, than is now laid out before the Church of England, if she would only rise to the occasion, and prove herself worthy of the opportunity. (Hear, hear.) The Church of England must not simply be the Church of the nobility, or of the aristocracy, or of the wealth of the land, but of the whole people; and she must be tolerant, Catholic, evangelical, comprehensive, and conciliatory. Her strength lay not in her bishops, though they no doubt were of use in their places, not even in their clergy; though they did a thousand times more to

strengthen her than the body of the bishops; but the strength of the Church of England lay in a staunch, faithful, and consistent laity. (Hear, hear.) They must take their stand upon the ancient principles that had characterised our constitution in Church and State, be loyal to their own principles, yet temperate and moderate towards the principles of those who differed from them—not in a spirit of compromise, which he understood to be a watering down of principles till they became so weak that they could not distinguish them from the similarly watered down opinions of those who differed from them—not in a spirit of "toleration," because that was almost insulting to men who lived on the free soil of England, but of broad sympathy and mutual conciliation. There was a time when it was believed by rulers in high places that the strength of the Church of England depended upon Acts of Parliament and upon repressive laws prohibiting meeting-houses to be opened here and conventicles there, but all those things were relics of the dark ages when men did not understand the temper of the English people or the true temper of their own Church. The Church was now standing forth in her strength and spreading out her arms wider and wider, and gathering more and more into her fold, by teaching the better lessons of Christian charity and mutual conciliation. He ventured to prophesy that fifty years hence Englishmen who would be living then would be living on a soil which would be inhabited by a race still more happy, still more educated, still more civilised, still more united, and in the highest sense still more religious, than the race which treads the English soil now. (Applause.)

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

Upon the authority of its Roman correspondent, the *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that "the intention of the Pope to hold a public sitting of the Council on St. Peter's Day in order to proclaim the dogma of Infallibility must necessarily be abandoned in consequence of the prolongation of the discussion. At the date of the last letters there were still upwards of seventy names on the list of prelates desiring to speak upon the 4th article of the *Schema* relating to Infallibility. It is true that a certain number of bishops, deeming the subject to have been sufficiently discussed during a whole month's debate, had intended to renew a proposition which they put forward at the sitting of June 3, to close the general discussion; but Pius IX., on being made aware of this intention, interposed his authority to prevent its being carried into execution, and he has directed the Cardinal Legate to allow every prelate who has given notice of a desire to speak to be freely heard, unless the privilege should be voluntarily abandoned by the prelates themselves. In this state of things it is impossible to predicate the precise period for the closing of the discussion upon Infallibility, or for the solemn proclamation of the dogma. All depends upon the Fathers of the Council themselves, who have complained much less of the great heat of Rome since the late storms have so refreshed the atmosphere."

According to a letter from Rome in the *Débats*, seventy-two prelates had put down their names to take part in the discussion, and it was thought that unless the sittings were abruptly interrupted, from fifteen to twenty more would be required before the vote could be taken. A speech in the Council against the dogma had been delivered by Cardinal Guidi, Archbishop of Bologna, who has lived in Rome ever since the province has thrown off the Papal yoke. It had been supposed that the Cardinal was in favour of the dogma, and his speech, which is described as the boldest yet made, had produced considerable effect, and is likely to exercise great influence on the Italian bishops, whose numbers contribute so largely to the majority.

It is officially stated that all the Hungarian Bishops will leave Rome immediately upon the promulgation of the dogma of Infallibility. The *Post* learns that several well-known Anglican converts are likely to return to the English Church should the Infallibility dogma be declared.

A recent letter from Rome states that the Pope has granted a long interview to Monsieur Dupanloup, who took advantage of the check given to infallibility to set before him the perils which would attend the promulgation of the dogma. The Pope heard him calmly, but made no reply, except to declare his faith, exclaiming thrice, "We believe it! we believe it! we believe it!"

Pius IX. entered upon the 25th year of his pontificate on the 17th inst. His Holiness was congratulated on the occasion by the Sacred College and the bishops, and his reply to their felicitations has now been published in the *Paris Univers*. In the course of his remarks he refers to the errors prevailing in the present day, and declares that they arise in great part from ignorance. "But upon whom does the task devolve of dispelling this ignorance?" he asks. "Upon whom if not upon us and you? It is for us to remove the errors which exist even in minds which are upright, but which do not know the significance of certain principles and the peril of certain doctrines." The Pope speaks in strong terms against the Liberal Catholics, and certain bishops, "sentinels established by God to watch over the salvation of the people, who so far forget the grandeur of their duty as to leave the devices with which the Church honours them in order to adopt those of the world and live as it lives." In his reply the Pope relates a couple of anecdotes, and prefacing them with the remark that he will be brief in order to avoid imitating "certain orators," allusion being here made, it is assumed, to certain

members of the Council who have spoken against the dogma of infallibility.

There is said to be little doubt at Oxford that Professor Jowett, of "Essays and Reviews," will be the new master of Balliol College, as successor to Dr. Scott, appointed Dean of Rochester.

The *Evening Mail* states that at the meeting of the Primitive Methodist body in Belfast about to be held, a proposition for union with the Irish Episcopal Church will be discussed, the Primitive section of the Methodists having never discarded Episcopacy.

THE BRIGHTON RITUALIST CASE.—The case of Elphinstone v. the Rev. J. Purchas, was specially appointed to be heard on Monday before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but owing to the illness of the Solicitor-General, who is retained for the defendant, the hearing was adjourned until next week.

A CONTRAST TO THE TORY SYSTEM.—The appointment of the Rev. J. E. Gladstone, a cousin of the Prime Minister, to the living of St. Matthew's, Wolverhampton, has naturally aroused some interest and curiosity in the neighbourhood. The value of the living is 300*l.* a year. This is not much for a Premier's cousin, but it is better than the curacy of Church Eaton, a dozen miles hence, held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's brother. That is only worth 100*l.* a year.—*Birmingham Post*.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—The Irish Church Representative Body has determined, after a division, to permit any of the clergy who may desire it to commute and compound their life-incomes in the Church. It is rumoured (says the *Evening Mail*) that some difficulties have arisen with the Government in regard to the terms of the charter.

The Earl of Erne has written to the secretaries of the representative body of the Irish Church depreciating an interference with the Liturgy, and intimating his intention to hand over to them on the 1st of January next 5,000*l.* for the Sustentation Fund, and to pay into their hands annually two per cent. upon the income which he derives from the several parishes in which his properties are situated.

REFUSAL TO CONSECRATE A CHURCH.—A new church at West Derby, about three miles from Liverpool, which has just been erected at the expense of a Mrs. Reade, was to have been consecrated on Friday by the Bishop of Chester. The decorations of the edifice are of the most costly and elaborate character. The altar-piece consists of richly-carved and gilt wood-work, with scenes from the Passion of our Lord, from His betrayal to His visit of the Marys to the Sepulchre. The bishop, who visited the church a few days since with some of the local clergy, is said to have expressed his strong disapprobation of these decorations as being out of place in such an edifice, more especially the altar-piece. He refuses to consecrate the church until that is removed, as well as several other portions of the decorations. It is stated that the donor of the church declines to permit any of the decorations to be removed, and threatens to resort to measures to enforce the consecration of the church as it is now decorated. The cost of the edifice amounts to about 30,000*l.*

THE REV. DR. WINSLOW AND HIS CONGREGATION.—The *Brighton Gazette* states that the chapel formerly used as a Free Church of England place of worship has been licensed by the Bishop of Chichester as a chapel-of-ease, and that on Sunday the Rev. Dr. Winslow preached to an overflowing congregation, after morning prayer and Litany, from Colossians i. 18. At the close of his sermon he said:—"I cannot conclude without congratulating the Church of England in general, and this diocese in particular, that God, in His providence and in answer to prayer, has appointed as His bishop a man of God who, to extensive learning, and to accurate and ripe scholarship, adds the higher excellencies of a deep personal piety, great humility of spirit, and an earnest desire to maintain the doctrine and worship of the Church of England in its integrity and purity. I commend him to your affectionate sympathy and fervent prayer; nor less dear will he be to our hearts from henceforth in that he has so kindly taken the steps which have to-day brought us as a minister and a people in closer fellowship with the Established Church of this country."

THE DEAN OF EXETER AND THE DISSENTERS.—Our Exeter correspondent writes that the dean has become extremely unpopular with the Dissenters of that city. At a meeting at Newton Abbot the other day, speaking on the education question, he said he did not think the present movement was started really so much to promote the cause of education as with a desire to promote the Dissenting interest. He, therefore, felt persuaded that the battle was really between the Church of England on the one side and the Nonconformists on the other. At a subsequent meeting at Exeter he repeated what he had said at Newton, but stated that he exonerated the Wesleyans. On Sunday the dean preached at the cathedral, and in the course of his sermon he proceeded to dispute the right of unordained Christians to assume the ministerial office, first on the ground of possible ignorance, which was a very serious matter in these days. It was important, also, that a man should be placed under authority. If a minister of the Church of England erred, there was an authority to which appeal might be made, but this was not so in the case of Dissenting ministers. Then, looked, said the dean, in conclusion, at the spheres in which these self-constituted ministers work: they do not go into the out-of-the-way places—they stick to the crowded city, the fashionable congregation, and leave those who most want help to provide for themselves.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.—The annual meeting of the Association of Irish Non-subscribing Presby-

terians has been held in Belfast during the past week. Some routine business having been transacted, the Moderator read a report on the subject of general commutation in the interests of the Church. The report stated that, in consequence of the different opinions on the subject, both among the clergy and laity, there was no prospect of unity on general commutation. Some discussion ensued, and the result was that each constituent body of the Association (which comprises four distinct bodies) were recommended to commute and raise sustentation funds on their own behalf. On the subject of the report of the Royal Commissioners on Primary Education, the Rev. J. Scott Porter made a long and able speech, in which he criticised the conduct of the Royal Commissioners in a very exhaustive way. A series of resolutions on the subject were adopted. The association renewed, in emphatic terms, their declaration of attachment to the principle of united non-sectarian education, the importance of maintaining the national system in its full integrity, and of removing all anomalies that have crept into that system. The association regrets to find that the board of commissioners appointed by the late Government to inquire into the state of primary education in Ireland have in their report recently laid before Parliament made a recommendation, which, if adopted, would rapidly denominationalise the whole of the education given in the national schools throughout the greater part of Ireland.

"THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY."—A Presbyter, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, draws attention to this unscriptural article in the Creeds:—

Now that there seems to be some probability of a revision of the Bible and Prayer-book, it would appear to be a very fitting time to consider the various creeds which the Church uses in her formularies. I have never yet met with a clergyman to whom I have put the question, "How many creeds are there in the Prayer-book?" who has not answered, "Why, three, to be sure," or words to that effect. And I have no doubt whatever that if this question were put to the whole bench of bishops now they would make the same reply. But in fact there are four creeds, viz., the Nicene, the Apostle's, the Athanasian, and the creed used in the office for baptism. And what is still more amazing is that the fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion—viz., the resurrection of the dead—is expressed by all four in a different manner, and that whatever they may mean, only one of them expresses this truth in the language of Scripture. The Nicene Creed believes in the resurrection of the dead, the Apostle's in the resurrection of the body, the Athanasian that all men shall rise again with their bodies, whilst the creed used in the baptismal service requires a belief in the resurrection of the flesh, contrary to the express declaration of St. Paul that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God. The Nicene Creed alone expresses this all-important doctrine in the words of Scripture, for it is a most remarkable fact that although the resurrection is mentioned more than forty times in the New Testament, it is in every instance without exception declared to be the resurrection of the dead. And so strongly was this uniformity impressed upon the mind of the learned Dr. Macknight, that in his commentary upon St. Paul's Epistles he expressly asserts that "the resurrection of the body is nowhere taught in Scripture; what it teaches is that the dead shall rise." Now, surely it would be better that a doctrine so all-important as that of the resurrection should be expressed in the language of Scripture, so that whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the manner of the resurrection, no one could gainsay the words of the Bible itself.

Religious and Denominational News.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS.

We have received copies of the following interesting correspondence relative to the Conference of Christians of all Countries, which is to be held in New York in September next:—

To the Rev. James Davis, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance.

Dear Sir,—When I was leaving New York to come to England I consented to assist while here, so far as my chief object in coming might allow, in the arrangements for an attendance of brethren from this country on the conference which is to be held in New York, under the auspices of the American Evangelical Alliance—a conference in which I feel a lively interest.

Having taken an early opportunity to address His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury on that subject, I am happy to say that I have received from him a letter of gratifying sympathy on the object of the conference, of which I have the pleasure of sending to you a copy.

I remain, yours faithfully,
CHARLES F. M'ILVAINE,
Bishop of Ohio.

Stonehouse, St. Peter's, Thanet, June 20, 1870.
My Dear Bishop,—I cannot receive from you a formal statement respecting the proposed General Conference of Christians from all countries soon to be held in New York without begging you to inform the president of the meeting of the deep interest which I feel in its proceedings. You are aware that I have never been a member of the Evangelical Alliance, but it is not possible for me to hold the position God has assigned to me in that Church, which has generally been regarded as the bulwark of the Reformation, without praying for God's especial blessing on all earnest efforts to spread the great Gospel doctrines which the Reformers vindicated.

I trust that the Holy Spirit of God may guide all who take part in your discussions at New York, and that the solution of the great social and religious questions of which you propose to treat may be advanced by the mutual intercourse of minds accustomed many of them to regard these questions in different aspects, according to the peculiarities of their several countries.

That God may hasten the time when the differences,

which at present tend too much to keep Christians asunder, may be removed, and when all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity may be able, without compromise of principle, to unite both outwardly and in spirit, is my hearty prayer.

Believe me to be, my dear Bishop,
Your faithful brother in Christ,
A. C. CANTUAR.

The Right Rev. Bishop M'Ilvaine.

The Rev. T. Given Wilson has announced his intention of resigning the pastorate of the new Congregational Church, Halstead, Essex.

The Rev. John Lewis, of Upper Bangor, has accepted a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Tenby, and intends entering upon his ministry there on the second Sunday in July.

During last week a lady visited the bazaar held in the Stockwell Orphanage, and presented Mr. Spurgeon with the sum of 400*l.*, one-fourth of which is to be devoted to the Orphanage, and three-fourths to the Pastors' College.

An impressive and peculiarly interesting ceremony was witnessed at the parish church of St. Mary, Islington, last Sunday. Bishop Crowther, the native missionary bishop for the Niger Territory, acting under a commission from the Bishop of London, ordained his son, Dandison Coates Crowther, for missionary work in Africa.

The Rev. Robert Moffat, who has served as a missionary of the London Missionary Society since the year 1835 among the Bechuanas tribes of South Africa, and has greatly promoted the cause of civilisation and Christianity among those previously much degraded races, is now on his way to England, and is expected to arrive early in July.

IDLE, NEAR BRADFORD.—The old Wesleyan Chapel at Idle is to be replaced by a new structure, which will afford accommodation for a congregation of 780, and which will be in the Italian style. The total cost of the building will be about 2,500*l.*, towards which about 1,800*l.* has been promised. The foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid on Saturday by Mr. Joy, the Mayor of Leeds.

MONKWEARMOUTH.—The Baptist chapel here, after having been closed a month for alterations and repairs, has just been reopened. Sermons in connection with the reopening services were preached on Sunday and Monday last by the Revs. J. Spanwick and W. Walter, of Newcastle; when collections were made towards the expenses of alteration. The prospects of the Rev. E. S. Neale, the newly-settled pastor, are highly encouraging.

BASINGSTOKE.—The Rev. George J. Proctor, of Basingstoke, has been compelled to resign his pastorate. Eminent medical advice has interdicted him from all mental labour for some months to come. In the resolution by which the acceptance of this resignation was intimated, the church at London-street expressed great grief and warm regard. The severance is on both sides painful, as the association was one of growing interest and usefulness. Absolute rest and recruiting are demanded.

SURREY CHAPEL.—Lord Shaftesbury presided on Thursday evening at the eighty-seventh anniversary of the opening of this church by Rowland Hill. He said he had come to testify his respect for the Rev. Newman Hall, the pastor, and his admiration of the many works of benevolence carried on by the congregation among the surrounding poor. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Rev. Edward White, Rev. P. Turquand, and others, followed in the same strain. A selection of sacred music was sung by Miss Edith Wynne and the choir. It was stated that about 10,000*l.* had been subscribed towards the new buildings soon to be required by the lapsing of the lease.

JUNCTION-ROAD.—The third anniversary of the Congregational Church, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, was celebrated during the last week. On Sunday, June 19th, sermons were preached by the Rev. W. Roberts (the pastor of the church) and the Rev. Joshua Harrison, chairman for the year of the Congregational Union. On the following evening there was a public meeting in the church, at which addresses on specific subjects were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Roberts, Harrison, Mark Wilks, E. White, R. H. Smith, and J. Glover, Esq. The services were brought to a close on Thursday evening by a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Parker. During the year the sum of 1,367*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* has been raised towards the liquidation of the debt on the church buildings.

GREENHITHE CHAPEL.—Interesting services were held on Tuesday, June 21, in connection with the anniversary of the Congregational church in that place, and the resignation of the Rev. S. Muller, who has for many years been the consistent and laborious pastor of the church. In the afternoon Divine service was conducted by the Rev. R. T. Verrall and the Rev. H. Simon. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Gally-hill School-rooms, kindly lent by G. F. White, Esq. The Rev. William Guest presided. The Rev. J. Pulling, secretary of the district, bore an affectionate testimony to the esteem in which Mr. Muller had been long held in the county, and his deep sense of gratitude for the existence of the Pastor's Retiring Fund, whereby Mr. Muller had been enabled to retire from the duties of the pastorate. Addresses, conveying the sense of Mr. Muller's worth, were also delivered by the present and a former deacon of the church, and also by Mr. Willoughby and other ministers. The contributions of many friends present and absent raised the anniversary collection to nearly 50*l.*

BATTERSEA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. J. Scott James having accepted the unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the church worshipping at Stratford-on-Avon, preached his farewell

sermons on Sunday, June 19. In the afternoon he addressed the children of the Sunday-school, who presented him with a writing-desk. On the following Tuesday, June 21st, the farewell meeting was held, at which J. Carvell Williams, Esq., President of the Surrey Congregational Union, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. M. Soule, after which the chairman opened the meeting with a short address. Mr. Allen, senior manager of the church, expressed the regret of the congregation at parting with Mr. James as their pastor, and on their behalf presented him with a purse of gold as a token of their love and esteem for him. Mr. E. J. Eason then expressed his deep regret at parting with Mr. James, and as a token of love and esteem for him as a faithful friend and pastor, asked his acceptance of an original water-colour drawing. Mr. Bartlett, the senior deacon of Trevor Congregational Church, in the name of the friends worshipping there presented him with six volumes of Lance's Commentary on the Holy Bible, as a recognition of services rendered to them on several occasions at a time when they were without a settled pastor. The meeting was also addressed by the following ministers:—Rev. Mr. Mather, Ashton, South, Buzacott, Jones, Mearns, and Mayers. Mr. James, in wishing the friends farewell, thanked them very heartily for their kind presents, and said he should ever remember with feelings of gratitude the kindness and sympathy he had received whilst working with them as their pastor. The meeting was then concluded with prayer.

GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The centenary meetings of this association were concluded at Leicester last week. At the last day's sitting, held in Dover-street Chapel, Mr. F. Stevenson, of Nottingham, presided, and the gathering partook of the form of a Sunday-school conference. Mr. B. Baldwin (Loughborough) read a paper on "The History of Sunday-schools in Connection with the Denomination," in which he showed the good that had been achieved by their establishment. Their Sunday-schools were more closely banded together in connection with the denomination of General Baptists in the counties of Yorkshire, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicestershire. The Rev. J. Clifford, the secretary, followed with a paper on "The Future of Sunday-schools." He considered that the best days of the Sunday-school had to come. The agitation of the present education question could not subside until we had reached a just and satisfactory arrangement. Different theories were in fierce conflict, and difficulties were sufficiently numerous to tell us that the end was not yet. It required no prophetic eyes to see what that end would be when it did come. Religion and arithmetic must be severed. Catechism and ciphering could not be joined together in a system of national education. Government might teach children to reckon and write, as it might teach the soldier to use a rifle and the policeman to keep to his beat; but it had no more right to instruct the young in formalities of faith than it had to introduce Mormonism in the Army or Mahomedanism in the Navy. In that final settlement of the mode and condition in which every child of the nation should receive elementary education, it seemed certain that they would have a further application of that principle of total separation between the administration of politics and the teaching of dogmatic religion which was gaining such emphatic approval throughout the world. Eternal justice demanded it, and with such energy and decision that it would avail nothing in the long run to resist. This solution of the education question would place the Church in a new position, devolve upon the members fresh responsibilities, and inaugurate a new era in the development of the practical Christian life of these realms. Therefore they were bound to ask how they should prepare themselves to discharge their responsibility, and by what means they could utilise to the utmost extent the Sunday-school of the present day, so that they might be ready for the needs of the future. To do this he advocated a children's Sunday-school church, a special service for children on weekdays, an increase in the company of teachers and an augmentation of their efficiency, and also an improvement in the character of their schoolrooms; likewise visiting by teachers or paid officers. After a short discussion, the delegates repaired to the Friar-lane Chapel, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Burns. In the afternoon there was a celebration of the Lord's Supper, in the same building, when an address was delivered by the Rev. I. Preston, of Halifax; and in the evening the annual public meeting of the Foreign Mission was held in Belvoir-street Chapel, when the Mayor, Mr. George Stevenson, presided.

Colleges and Schools.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

The 112th annual examination of the children connected with this excellent institution took place on Thursday last at the school, Maitland Park. Though the Orphan Working School dates as far back as the year 1753 (when it was carried on in the City-road), it has grown with the times in numbers, efficiency, and popularity, and is now one, without doubt, of the most successful charities of the metropolis. There was an overflowing assemblage of friends and supporters of the school present on Thursday morning in the fine building at Haverstock-hill, and the whole proceedings, which lasted about three hours, were witnessed with lively interest. The institution now numbers about 400 children (263 boys and 128 girls), who were ranged on raised seats at one end of the large dining hall, and whose healthy and happy looks were the subject of general remark. The Lord Mayor kindly presided on the occasion, and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. The examination was varied and searching, embracing questions in geography, history, grammar, the Bible, and mental arithmetic. Though some of them were exceedingly difficult, they were answered with singular promptitude and intelligence, giving proof of most careful and thorough training. Many of the questions were such as not a few of the adult visitors would have been quite puzzled to reply to. Complex calculations in arithmetic were made off-hand, and elicited much applause. A further noticeable feature was the reading of a passage from the Scriptures in unison, which, for clearness of intonation and emphasis, the examiner (the Rev. R. Maguire, M.A.) declared he had never heard equalled. A still unique point was the asking and answering of each other by the girls of a series of questions on subjects of household economy, which it would have done good to many a domestic servant, and possibly their mistresses, to have heard. We must confess that it was to ourselves a really profitable morning, for we came away with a fund of new information on various subjects, gathered from the lips of our juvenile friends. Between each subject the children sang anthems or part-songs with much ease and effect. Then came the distribution of the special prizes, and it was pleasant to witness the hearty cheering of the young scholars as their fortunate companions made their way up to the platform to receive the selected gifts from the Lord Mayor. These rewards were not of the traditional kind. One, we may remark, was for endeavours to fulfil the Christian precept, do as you would be done by; another for the best boy:—both being the award of the suffrage of the school, endorsed by the head-master and house committee. To each of the recipients Lord Mayor Besley, who seemed a good deal touched by the scene, said some kindly and appropriate word, and afterwards addressed the whole school in a brief and encouraging speech, which was a little marred with some ill-timed reflections on the opponents of denominational education. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the children, and ringing cheers in honour of the chairman. Most of the friends remained to a cold collation, presided over by the Lord Mayor, who subsequently took his departure amid a perfect tempest of juvenile applause. In the afternoon the children went through a series of drill exercises in the playground.

The active supporters of the Orphan Working School—and they are a goodly and zealous band—make a point of urging friends who wish to know how the institution works to pay a visit to Haverstock-hill, and judge for themselves. Their confidence and pride are not misplaced. The school is a real home for parentless boys and girls, and is admirably managed. What we have said relative to the examination gives but a feeble idea of the thoroughness from first to last of this educational institution. The visitor will find that the instruction is very practical and highly suitable; that the training, social, moral, and religious, is as perfect as can be, and is facilitated by all kinds of happy indirect appliances; and that the zeal of the managing committee is emulated by the zeal and assiduity of the master, mistress, and teachers. One indication of the efficiency of the institution is the recent success of its pupils in competition for prizes publicly offered. In respect to elementary drawing the boys have for three years in succession held their own, gaining the largest percentage of prizes offered by the Science and Art Department of South Kensington. In needlework the girls have on two occasions gained valuable prizes, offered by the editor of *Kind Words*; and at a public meeting lately held at Willis's Rooms, one of the elder boys, Alfred Theodore Bascomb, who was admitted into the school on the presentation of the Prince of Wales, gained the first special prize, given by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Co., through the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for an essay having reference to the kind treatment of the animal creation. The Orphan Working School is an honour to all concerned in its management, and we offer our unfeigned congratulations to Mr. Soul, its indefatigable secretary, and to the committee of management, on the successful results of their labours.

NEW COLLEGE.

On Friday evening last the annual meeting of New College was held for the purpose of closing the summer session and receiving the reports of the professors. Mr. Pearce, one of the senior students, read an essay on Wesley and Whitfield, which was received with marked approbation by the audience, and was highly eulogised by Dr. Stoughton, who is an authority on historical matters. The reports of the professors, containing the results of the examinations, were then read, and the various degrees of merit attained by the students indicated by the order of their names. The professors were unanimous and emphatic in their testimony to the industry and high character of the students, though the work of the session seemed to have been unusually interrupted by illness and other causes. The references which were made to two students who had died, and to a former student, Mr. Parker, who had entered on his ministerial course at Banbury, and who died immediately after his marriage, were very sad and affecting. The Rev. Joshua Harrison, after the transaction of some matters of business, gave an address to the students, which contained some very sound advice, and expressed a large-hearted sympathy with the work of the student for the ministry. We were sorry to learn that the finances of the New College are not in a very healthy state, and that so much difficulty should be found in raising the funds necessary to carry out the objects of the institution. We

cannot resist the feeling that the Congregational Churches exhibit an unaccountable apathy in the prosperity of the College, or it would be much more efficiently and generally supported than it is. New College is capable of almost indefinite development. Might it not be, a seminary not only for theological students, but also for the sons of Nonconformists in general who may be about to enter the professions or business?

The fourth annual meeting of the New College Preaching Station Society, was held on Thursday, the 23rd June, in the library of the College, St. John's Wood, Thomas Jackson, Esq., B.A., in the chair. From the committee's report, which was read by the secretary, Mr. C. E. B. Reed, B.A., it appeared that at the close of the last session there were eight village and suburban churches in connection with the society; and that during the past year three others have been added, viz., Theale near Reading, Chalfont St. Giles, and Brackley, near Oxford. Thus there are now eleven stations regularly worked by the students, each with its superintendent who goes down once a month to preach and visit, and for the other Sundays sends fellow students. The plan has been found to answer well for churches within a moderate distance of London which have not sufficient means to support a settled minister. During the year the society has lost two of its warmest friends, the Rev. J. W. Parker, of Banbury, and H. M. Pearsall, Esq., B.A., B.Sc. The former, who was chairman last year, died suddenly while on his wedding trip; the latter had been for some time the able and genial superintendent of the church at Barrington, near Cambridge, but failing health obliged him to resign, and in the spring of the current year he died.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The thirty-second anniversary was held on Tuesday, June 21. The meeting of the subscribers and friends was presided over by Thomas Avery, Esq., J.P., formerly the treasurer of the college. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen, not a few coming from Worcester, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and other important Midland towns, so as to give the meeting a truly representative character, expressing interest in the college far beyond its immediate locality. The chief feature of the report was the appointment of two professors, classical and mathematical, and the highly auspicious manner in which they and Dr. Simon, last year appointed theological and philosophical professor, had fulfilled the duties of the year. Very cordial welcome was given by the constituency to the Doctor, and to his coadjutors Mr. John Massie, M.A., and Rev. G. Deane, D.Sc., B.A., F.G.S. Nor was the venerable Professor, Rev. T. R. Barker, less heartily assured of the intense admiration and affection with which he was still regarded. Five students have left the college this year—Mr. James Sibree, to return to Madagascar; Mr. Philip Norton, to be associated with the Rev. T. Dodd, Lady Huntington's Chapel, Worcester; Mr. Eli Leach, to take charge of the Church, The Firs, Dudley; Mr. Edward Stribbling, to pass on to the Missionary Institute, Highgate, for a year's special missionary preparation; and Mr. Edwin Simon, who, after declining two other invitations, has just received a most cordial call from the Church in Mount Zion Chapel, Manchester, to succeed the Rev. J. Gwyther.

A very numerous company sat down to dinner, after which the four professors made personal acknowledgments of the resolution of the previous meeting, which had emphatically expressed the joy of all in their presence and work.

In the evening a service was held in the Library, at which the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., the chairman of the Board of Education, in the name of the committee, took impressive leave of those students who had completed their college course, and an admirable address was delivered by Professor Simon, on the "Relation of the historical truth and truths of the Bible to spiritual life." Our readers may infer the breadth and depth of this discourse from the summary of the local papers:—

He said there was in this country a very wide tendency to dissociate the historical in Christianity from the relation in which the Church had always supposed it to stand to the spiritual life of man. They had been taught that belief or faith in, or acceptance of, the fact that Jesus Christ was the incarnate Son of God, the fact that He made an atonement on the Cross for the sins of the world, with all that those facts presupposed and involved, was a necessary condition of reconciliation to God, and of the commencement and full development of a new, a higher, a truly spiritual life—of an eternal life. This position was now being assailed. But if history were religion, the monstrous conclusion followed that the intellect, and not the soul, was the first authority in religion, the contrary of which he held to be true. After giving an extract from the writings of Miss Cobbe, Dr. Simon summed up the position of the school which she represented as follows:—That the relation of the individual soul to God was independent of the facts recorded in the Bible; that it was sufficient for each man to have fellowship with Him, and thus to have as deep and true a spiritual life as he was capable of. He (Dr. Simon) regarded this view as a tangled skein of truth and error. Experience was against the independence to which claim was laid. The theory was by no means new, it had been tried in several communities; and, therefore, if it were true, a pure, deep, and productive spiritual life ought to have been the result. But the very reverse was the case. The theory in its main features had been held by Unitarians, Deists, and Rationalists, and he would examine the working of it in each instance. He denied that the adherents of Socinianism had been distinguished for religious warmth and zeal. Had individuals, he would ask, been specially spiritually-minded? Had the community been reproductive? It would be felt to be a mockery or a lie if anyone were to answer, yes. Their general

characteristics had been cold, respectable morality, aversion to everything like religious enthusiasm and mysticism, and an utter lack of the spirit of proselytism, which had been the strength of other Christian communities. As to Deism, it was scarcely worth while to spend any time in tracing its course. Some of its early propagators were men of pure sentiment, fine feelings, and lofty yearnings. They considered themselves to be advancing principles of a pure spiritual religion, freed from the admixture of dogma and fact, which had prevented men from seeing it and being stirred by it, as they ought to have been. But what did they effect? Their influence was not only less than that of the Unitarians, but was also positively bad. The second generation of Deists were almost invariably men who, if not lost to morality, were certainly lost to religion. From the beginning to the close of the eighteenth century, Rationalism ruled Germany. It aimed to purify Christianity from exorcisms which had grown upon it, to set the spirit of man free from the fetters of historical literalism. After a century of sway in all departments, what was the result? Where it had prevailed, religious exercises were slighted; God was believed to be too exalted to interest Himself in the lives of individuals, whether inward or outward; no effort was put forth for the spiritual good of others either at home or abroad; the practical motto was, "Every man for himself"; and the life of the people generally was a decent sort of Epicureanism. Where there was an exception it was attributable to other causes. At the same time there was religious earnestness, the spirit of self-sacrifice, and a devout activity, where the old orthodox faith, with its facts and dogmas, was preached with simplicity and force. The history of other religions taught the same lesson. Where facts and doctrines peculiar to them began to be disbelieved, and efforts were made to substitute something less outward in their place, as the historical bases of those religions were undermined, they themselves ceased to have any power, and the result was irreligion and moral degradation. A real belief is even false facts had more power to mould men than a merely speculative or philosophical principle. In the case of heathen religions the day could not but come when their historical elements would be called in question, for they were myths; and if Christianity was myth, no power on earth could save Christian nations from sharing the moral and spiritual degradation that had befallen heathendom. He believed another and a higher destiny awaited Christianity, not merely because its moral and spiritual principles were higher than those of other religions, but because it was grounded on what God had veritably done for the redemption of mankind. The state of the Jews at the present day supplied a striking illustration of what he (Dr. Simon) had affirmed. In the large cities of France and Germany the majority of the more intelligent and educated Jews were either Atheists or thorough Deists; and he believed it would be found that their regard for prayer, for worship, and for anything specifically religious, diminished in the exact proportion in which they robbed the glorious history recorded in the Old Testament of its distinctive character, and treated it as a treasure-house of merely human experience, fitted to corroborate our experience, but having no other value. Dr. Simon farther contended that the independence of dogmatic or historical religion which was now set up was inconsistent with the constitution of human nature, and therefore, as it had always been, so it must always be, ineffectual for the object which it sought to achieve.

NONCONFORMIST COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

The new Nonconformist College at Taunton was opened last week. Two or three years ago it became evident that new school premises, in place of those which had been adapted to the purpose, were indispensable to the continued success of the institution, and the Independents of the West of England took up the matter in good earnest. An eligible and beautifully wooded estate, of some twenty-five acres in extent, known as Fairwater, was purchased at the expense of nearly 6,000*l.*, and a building has been erected upon it at a cost which brings up the total outlay to nearly 20,000*l.* The object aimed at in the erection has been mainly that of utility for the general purposes of a large school, and the architect (Mr. Joseph James, of London) has combined this successfully with considerable architectural effect. The right wing consists of the schoolroom, sixty-five feet by thirty feet, and at the apex forty-five feet in height. At one side, and behind this room, are the class-rooms and masters' rooms. In the left wing are the library, museum, committee-room, &c. The second and third storeys of the building are arranged as dormitories, which contain on an average seven beds in each. No part of the building has been taken up with the Principal's residence, the Fairwater mansion, which stands on the estate, affording suitable accommodation, besides ample space which will be available for other purposes. About 150 boarders can be accommodated under the present arrangement, but the building admits of extension, so as to receive 200 besides. On the morning of Tuesday week the masters, with their pupils, accompanied by the shareholders, and preceded by the drum and fife band of the institution, marched in procession from the old college through the principal streets of the town to the railway-station, to receive the Rev. David Thomas, of Bristol, and other gentlemen from a distance, who were expected to take part in the proceedings of the day. On their arrival the company proceeded to the new buildings, and joined a large party of ladies and gentlemen in the lecture-hall. The chair was occupied by J. P. Spencer, Esq., of Oakhill, Shepton Mallet. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, of Bristol; after which the Rev. David Thomas delivered the inaugural address, and said that the circumstances under which they were gathered were such as to call for mutual congratulation on the part of all the friends of the institution. At the conclusion of the address, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Taylor, of Fulwood, in whose study the original idea of the college had been projected. The friends of the institution afterwards dined together. The chair

was taken by the Mayor of Bridgewater, Mr. G. B. Sully, who was supported by Mr. A. C. Barclay, M.P., and Mr. H. James, Q.C., M.P. (members for Taunton), Mr. W. H. Wills, Mr. H. Addiscott, Mr. W. P. Sibree, Mr. R. H. Symes, and a considerable number of ministers and other gentlemen. The Rev. W. H. Griffith (the head master) gave an historical account of the origin and progress of the institution. Then followed speeches by Mr. Barclay, M.P., and Mr. James, M.P., in response to the toast, "The House of Commons and the Members for the borough of Taunton"; by the Revs. D. Thomas, D. Hewitt, W. A. Jones, and W. P. Slater (of the Wesleyan College), in response to the toast, "The ministers of all denominations"; by Mr. Musgrave and the Rev. J. Taylor, in response to the toast, "The fathers and founders of the institution," ably proposed by the Rev. W. Young, B.A.; and by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, of Brighton; Rev. S. March, of Southampton; Mr. E. G. Clarke, and Mr. H. H. Symes, in response to the toast "The old scholars," proposed by the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Brompton, late of Bridgewater. In the evening as many of the company as remained assembled again to witness the distribution of prizes, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Wills, of Bristol.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

The midsummer vacation of this school having begun on Tuesday, it was made the occasion of the distribution of the prizes won by the pupils during the last half-year. The meeting was held in the dining hall of the school, which was decorated with some choice flowers. Mr. T. W. Shaw presided, and amongst the company present, which included a number of the parents and friends of the pupils, were the Mayor of Wolverhampton, T. Bantock, Esq., the Rev. T. G. Horton, Dr. Young, of London, Mr. Young, the head master, the Messrs. S. S. Mandor, S. Dickinson, W. F. James, W. Silvester (Stafford), E. D. Shaw, J. Shaw, Tunstall (Smethwick), Bidlake, and Holmes (Liverpool).

The CHARMAN said the directors were pleased to see so large a company present that afternoon, and he was sure it would much enhance the value of the prizes in the eyes of the pupils to have them delivered to them in the presence of so large and distinguished a company. He considered the occasion upon which they were met reflected great credit upon the boys themselves, the head-master and the under-masters, and he trusted that so good a beginning would be but the prelude to even better things in the future. (Hear, hear.) On behalf of the board of directors and those interested he would say, that the more they saw of the head-master (Mr. Young) the more they liked him. The whole régime which he had introduced into the school fully bore out the large expectation which they formed of him from his testimonials. It was very gratifying indeed to witness the high, healthy, and honourable state of feeling which prevailed in the school, and the almost idolatrous affection with which the master was regarded by the whole of the boys. He very much questioned whether a better state of feeling existed in any school. The directors could now with the greatest confidence recommend parents to send their children to Tettenhall, and he could assure them that their education would be so wisely and carefully conducted as to make them Christians, scholars, and gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)

Recitations, which were received with applause, were then given by several of the scholars:—Latin, T. W. Sainsbury; English, R. F. Horton; German, A. E. Boothroyd; Greek, T. A. Roberts and G. Stockbarn; English, F. A. Briggs; French, T. W. Sainsbury, C. Williams, and R. F. Horton.

The Head Master (Mr. Young) then read the following prize list, and the prizes were delivered to the successful scholars by the Chairman, who addressed a few congratulatory remarks to each:—

Sir F. Crossley's prize for Greek, T. W. Sainsbury (Liverpool). Sir Titus Salt's prize for mathematics, T. W. Sainsbury. William Remington Mill's prize for good conduct, E. F. A. Briggs (Daventry). Form V.—T. W. Sainsbury, R. F. Horton (Wolverhampton), and T. A. Roberts were the successful scholars in this class. Form IV.—Prize for Latin and Greek, E. F. A. Briggs; A. E. Boothroyd (Southport), H. W. Mellor (Hellesax), and A. W. Topp, (Bolton), were mentioned with praise. For mathematics, C. C. Williams (Manchester), A. W. Topp, H. W. Mellor, and J. Roberts were mentioned with praise. For French, A. E. Boothroyd; E. F. A. Briggs mentioned with praise. For English, E. F. A. Briggs; A. E. Boothroyd, O. C. Williams, S. Roberts, and A. J. B. Bodley were mentioned with praise. Extra prizes, A. J. R. Bodley (Hanley) and S. Roberts. Form III.—Prize for Latin and Greek, E. J. Tunstall (Smethwick); W. C. Holmes (Liverpool). W. Pattison (Birmingham), and H. Shaw mentioned. For arithmetic, F. D. Woodroffe (Rugley), and G. B. Hudson (Birmingham); E. J. Tunstall, W. C. Holmes, A. T. Woodall (Dudley), and H. Shaw mentioned. For French, W. C. Holmes; W. Pattison and H. B. Hudson were mentioned. For English, W. C. Holmes; W. Pattison mentioned with praise. Form II.—Prize for Latin, R. H. Holden (Walsall); E. Holden and F. C. Silvester (Stafford) were mentioned. For French, E. Holden; F. C. Silvester and R. H. Holden were mentioned. For arithmetic, W. Taylor (Worcester); F. C. Silvester and R. H. Holden were mentioned. For English, E. Holden; E. Holden; R. H. Holden and F. C. Silvester mentioned. General proficiency, F. C. Silvester. Extra prize, A. D. Bantock (Wolverhampton). Writing, open to Forms II. and III., W. J. Jenks (Wolverhampton), Reading, F. B. Hudson.

Mr. Young then addressed a few remarks to the meeting. He said it was about two months since he had the pleasure of addressing a somewhat similar meeting in that place, and he was then unknown to

them. The place and everything had a certain amount of awe around it, and when he spoke it was with fear and trembling; but now he was exceedingly happy and delighted to say he had quite a different feeling. With everything that had come under his notice he was thoroughly satisfied. (Hear, hear.) The school was a most beautiful building, and stood on a splendid site. He found the boys in all respects what he should wish them to be, and always ready to show obedience in all the schemes and plans he had laid down. Having alluded to the education question, Mr. Young said he should like to see the Tettenhall School one which should prepare the boys for either a commercial line of life or for the Universities, and it was perfectly possible to combine them. If while teaching Latin and Greek, &c., in the school, the other branches were neglected, it would be quite an oversight on his part. He was quite sure that in the management of the school the directors were desirous that there should be no petty bigotry, and they were happy to see pupils of any religious denominations enter the school. At the same time, the principles upon which the school was founded ought to be made known. There were two guiding principles, the first being that of freedom of conscience, and the other that the union of Church and State in times past had been prejudicial and had had a deadening result. These were their principles, but he did not think it right to thrust them in the face of all who came there, but felt satisfied he knew he was at liberty to enunciate them thoroughly if he so thought fit. He then described the manner in which the prizes were decided, and addressed a few observations to the boys who had not succeeded in obtaining a prize, exhorting them to continued exertions.

The Mayor of WOLVERHAMPTON said that another year had been entered upon at Tettenhall, and he hoped for greater success in the future. The directors had long striven to make the school a prosperous one, and the only reward they sought was to see their wishes realised. He trusted that with the blessing of God they had entered upon a new era of success, and that the boys would be enabled to look upon Tettenhall School with feelings of affection and regard. With such a gentleman as Mr. Young presiding over the schools they would have boys sent out with their minds enlightened and their bodies physically strengthened, which would fit them for any business in life they might afterwards choose; and they might hereafter expect that the school would be celebrated not as a Nonconformist Rugby, but as a Nonconformist Tettenhall.

The Rev. G. Horrox followed with an excellent address to the boys, and after some remarks from Mr. W. SILVESTRAN,

Mr. Young, the father of the head master, was then called upon, and having alluded to the beautiful building and its splendid situation, said the character of the building corresponded with the character of the education imparted. The instruction was based on a solid foundation, and habits of grace and high culture were inculcated. With regard to the "religious difficulty," they happily had nothing to do with it: they were so situated that they were entitled to teach the religion of which they themselves approved. He had no doubt as to the future success of the school.

Mr. S. S. MANDER thanked the masters of the school on behalf of the directors for their exertions during the past half-year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

On Friday the Right Rev. Dr. Temple, Bishop of Exeter, presided at the annual distribution of prizes of the Faculty of Arts and Laws in the Theatre of the College. Lord Belper, Mr. Grote, Sir W. Erie, Mr. R. W. Fowler, M.P., and other members of the council, were present. Professor J. C. Foster read a very satisfactory report of the Faculty for the session just concluded, and announced the successful candidates for honours and prizes, and those who had obtained degrees; the changes made in the staff of the College; the arrangements contemplated for increasing its efficiency, and the additions made to its funds by legacies and gifts of money, books, &c. The several prizemen were then called up, and received at the hands of the Bishop the rewards they had respectively won in the different classes, viz., Physics, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, mathematics, applied mathematics, geology, zoology, history, architecture, engineering, philosophy of the mind and logic, political economy, jurisprudence, Roman law, and constitutional law. The right reverend President (the formal business having been concluded) proceeded to congratulate the college on the evident prosperity that had attended its work, and on the plain value which the country at large, more and more every day, attached to that work. The college as a place of education had been always distinguished by the very wide range of its studies; and the success of many of its sons showed how judicious it was so to widen its range of studies, and to encourage young men, not only to cultivate some one particular branch of knowledge, but as far as possible to make themselves acquainted—and with no shallow knowledge—with all that could elevate the mind and train the intellect, and supply information for after use. It was an additional service on which the college had entered, and an additional claim upon public regard, that it had taken the lead in providing similar education for women to that which was provided for men. (Cheers, mingled with some indications of disapproval.) And he hoped that women would be encouraged to cultivate their natural faculties, not in such a way as to make them what they would not wish to be, merely wearing the appearance

of women, but that women might still be women, and yet be the companion of man by the cultivation of graces and accomplishments, but by training her understanding until she could take a part in all that interested him. Referring to the studies in which the young men before him had been engaged—and especially those studies which were commonly called Arts—he observed that the word "Arts" had been generally used to signify that class of study which was not intended to prepare a person for any particular profession or calling, but to cultivate the man so as to give him the command of all his faculties, training his mind, and making him what his nature intended him to be, and whatever might be his profession or position in after life, to qualify him to fill it efficiently and intellectually. The introduction of this branch of education was a bold experiment, and when it was first entered upon many prophesied failure; but the success of that college, and of the university to which it was attached, was a sufficient answer to all that could be said on that score. (Hear, hear.) He then went on to point out in great detail and at considerable length the value of mathematics, natural science, literature, and the classics, mentioning his own experience as a teacher to give force to a remark as to the value of absolute proof in all teaching. A resolution thanking the bishop for presiding and for his admirable address having been accorded amid loud and hearty cheering, the proceedings terminated.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes and meeting of the friends and subscribers to this institution took place last week, in the schoolroom at Silcoates, when there was a very good attendance, the recitations and debate by the pupils passing off with much spirit. The Rev. J. Rae, B.A., of Batley, presented the prizes to the successful boys, and suitably addressed each recipient. The rev. gentleman, at the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes, delivered an excellent address, full of sage counsel. He was glad, he said, to find that a kindly feeling existed at Silcoates. He knew the masters were respected, particularly Dr. Bewglass, who was an excellent specimen of his race, and who was very popular with the boys. Mr. Rae spoke at some length to those who were leaving school to enter business, and asked them, if God prospered them, to remember Silcoates, which deserved support. Mr. J. P. Harris Gastrell, who has just returned from the British Embassy, Berlin, to Stanley Hall, Wakefield, presided at the public meeting for the transaction of the business of the institution, and the Rev. C. Illingworth, the retiring financial secretary, read a report which showed that during the year an old debt of £600. had been wiped off. There is, however, a slight debt on the current account. Mr. Illingworth also read the examiners' reports. The Rev. R. Cuthbertson, M.A., reported that the subjects for examination were, as usual, English grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, Scripture, Latin, Greek, Euclid, and algebra; and it gave him much pleasure to express his conviction that the school is in a very satisfactory condition, and that the boys are receiving such an education as is fitted to qualify them for the duties of life in whatever sphere they may be called on to move. The progress which they are making evinces at once their own diligence and attention and care of their teachers. Dr. Fallding, of Rotherham College, said that he had taken part in the examinations at Silcoates School in December, 1869, and June, 1870. On both occasions the examination was instituted in Scripture history, in English grammar, in the Latin and Greek languages, and in arithmetic, geometry, and algebra. In all these subjects the pupils showed a fair degree of competency. In mathematics they acquitted themselves remarkably well. Their classical studies had received diligent and successful attention, and generally the pupils gave promise, by their present aptitude to learn and industrious application to their school work, of hereafter filling posts of usefulness and honour in society. The school continues to do its work and to deserve the support and confidence of the churches. The chairman spoke at considerable length, referring to the education question, and drew a comparison between the Prussian system, which he termed a wholesome compulsory one, and the one in operation in this country. A number of resolutions were proposed and carried, in the proposing of which several speakers expressed the opinion that if an effort were made to secure the co-operation of old Silcoatesians and Christian men connected with the Independent body, the Northern Congregational School would secure a position which would reflect more credit on the denomination than it has even in the past, Silcoates having sent forth many to adorn the pulpit, to toil in the mission-fields, study our laws, and even grace our Senate House. Those who took part in the meeting were the Revs. W. H. Parkinson, H. Sanders, J. H. Collier, D. W. Rowe, J. Brown, Mr. John Lamb, Manchester; Mr. Esau Hanson, Halifax; Mr. Joshua Taylor, Batley; Mr. J. Holdsworth, Stockton; — Taylor, jun., T. P. Robinson, Wakefield; and — Stubley, jun.

Correspondence.

MR. RICHARD'S AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is stated in last Wednesday's Nonconformist, as well as in some other papers, that at a recent meeting in Leeds, a letter of mine was read to the effect that Nonconformists had now no alternative but to support

the "amendments" of which Mr. Richard had given notice. Will you permit me to say that my letter was written before Mr. Gladstone's speech of the 16th June, and therefore, of course, referred only to the amendment of which Mr. Richard had then given notice, viz.:—

"That, without desiring to interfere with the continued receipt of grants by existing schools, subject to an efficient conscience clause, this House is of opinion that, in any national system of elementary education, the religious teaching should be supplied by voluntary effort, and not out of public funds."

To me this proposal was not only most satisfactory, but, let me say, inexpressibly refreshing, as promising a riddance of the popular absurdities about "unsectarian religion," and "Bible-reading without note or comment." At last, I thought, the House will have the true Nonconformist doctrine, clearly stated and boldly maintained. For plainly our position is, not that sectarian instruction (whatever that may be) should be excluded from Government schools, but that the religious instruction of the people is altogether beyond the province of the State.

I was greatly disposed, therefore, to regret that, after Mr. Gladstone's speech, Mr. Richard was induced, "at the request of the officers of the League," to alter his resolution, by introducing into it two other matters, and thus throwing its important declaration of principle into a subordinate place.

The consequence has been that the debate has wandered over many topics, instead of being confined to one, and that a great opportunity has been lost.

This failure is the more disappointing at the present crisis, inasmuch as the Prime Minister on the 16th of June, explicitly declared the principle of Mr. Richard's resolution to be the policy of the Government in dealing with the existing (and future) "voluntary" schools. How the principle should be rightly applied is of course a further question: I myself believe that the method proposed by Government is substantially sound; but this is a subordinate point. The great thing was to declare the principle; then to settle its application. As it is, the voluntary doctrine seems to me to have been stated with more force and precision by Mr. Gladstone than by any other speaker; and when he declared, as he also did in that speech of the 16th, that he was restrained, not by logic, but only by public sentiment, from applying the same principle to rate-supported schools, it must have become evident that the full recognition of our Nonconformist belief was not far off.

I can only regret that the League has unfortunately succeeded in embarrassing the discussion with all kinds of minor issues, and that the old delusion about "unsectarianism" has turned up again, in speech after speech, like King Charles's head in Mr. Dick's memoirs.

Faithfully yours,
SAMUEL G. GREEN.

Rawdon, June 25.

MR. CHARLES REED AND MR. MIALL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the report of Mr. Charles Reed's speech of last Thursday in the House of Commons, I find the following words:—"He was surprised to hear the honourable member for Bradford (Mr. Miall) contending that religion should be left to those who, he said, were alone competent to deal with it. His hon. friend, having spent his life in arguing against the order of the ministry and against education being given over to them, now said that religious education should be left to ministers, and that it was their proper duty." Many of us were sorry to find that Messrs. Reed and Morley set no higher value upon the only reason for their presence in the House, than they did; but, all this apart, I am at a loss to understand what gave rise to such a statement of Mr. Miall's opinions as expressed in his speech. I relished very gratefully the true and simple utterance of our Nonconformist principles which he made in that speech, but I can find nothing which warranted Mr. Reed's unhandsome taunt. It is a time for grave inquiry when one Nonconformist member in the House can find nothing better to say than something which traduces another. There is a name which is dearer to many of us than Reed, and we are concerned that it should not be unfairly associated with the expression of opinions which we all alike repudiate.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM DORLING.

Buckhurst-hill, E., June 28, 1870.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR THE CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE SONS OF MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to a notice in your advertising columns of an effort we are making to found a scholarship for the above school. The value of such a stimulus and help has been long known in many kindred institutions, and its need felt by ourselves. We are grateful to those kind friends who have so liberally started the effort, and we appeal to others like-minded to sustain it. In addition to the contributions announced, I may mention that within the last few days a venerable friend, H. Hopkins, Esq., of Hobart Town, Tasmania, has forwarded to us £400. in Tasmanian Securities, to be appropriated, on certain

conditions, to the education in perpetuity of a minister's son in the school.

This may probably be found available in connection with the scheme we are seeking to promote, and, at all events, shows the interest some at a distance are taking in the institution. Such interest we desire to promote at home. It is believed the school, which was never working more vigorously than now, furnishes in the most efficient manner a help to our poorer ministers in the country, the value of which cannot be over stated. It is to the parents substantially a sustentation fund, of which, as indicated by the large number of applications for admission—far larger than can be accepted—our brethren are prompt to avail themselves, while it secures to their sons an education which fits them for life.

One or more scholarships on such conditions as are stated in the prospectus will still further augment the value of this education, by quickening diligence during school life, and furnishing the chance of a valuable gift at its close.

Not doubting it will commend itself at least to the more thoughtful of your readers, and hoping to be favoured with their kind contributions,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOSIAH VINEY, Hon. Sec.

Highgate, June 13.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF PUBLIC-HOUSES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—On the 29th of June Mr. Rylands will move the second reading of his Sunday Closing Bill. Among all classes there is an increasing feeling in its favour. The working men are arranging to attend a large meeting which will be held on the evening of the 25th of June at Trafalgar-square. B. Whitworth, Esq., J.P., ex-M.P., will preside, and several popular speakers will address the assemblage. The sympathy of several dignitaries of the Church of England with the bill, is shown by the following extract from the Report of the Lord's Day Observance Society just published:—"We are of opinion that proper facilities for travellers and lodgers being secured, it will be for the physical and moral advantage of the people generally that the trade in intoxicating liquors on Sunday should be prohibited. The following ten prelates have responded to the request of your committee by signing the paper—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Exeter, Salisbury, Ely, Peterborough, Hereford, Lichfield, Manchester, and St. David's."

The leaders of the other religious bodies have shown their approbation of the measure, enthusiastic meetings in its favour have been held throughout England, and numbers in all classes, including the most respectable of the publicans, have expressed their desire for its success.

Yours obediently,

EDWARD MATHEWS, M.A.

Travelling Secretary of the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday.

London Office, 14, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.,
June 20, 1870.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

IRISH LAND BILL.

On Thursday the House went into committee on this bill.

On Clause 1, affirming the legality of the Ulster tenant-right custom, the Duke of RICHMOND moved the first of his amendments, that the Ulster tenant should not transfer himself to a subsequent clause unless the court shall be of opinion that his doing so involves no injustice or breach of contract towards his landlord. Lord O'HAGAN pointed out that the clause as it stood enacted that the transfer should be "with the consent of the court." The court possessed the most ample powers, and the consent of the court would be a sufficient security. The amendment was supported by Lord CAIRNS, who contended that the bill ought to suggest the principle on which these courts, over which thirty-three different barristers would preside, should decide. Eventually Lord GRANVILLE, to avert a division, promised that the matter should receive the consideration of the Government before the report was drawn up.

On Clause 2, enacting the legality of tenant custom other than Ulster custom, was agreed to, with the understanding that the Duke of Richmond's amendment to Clause 1 should be also considered in relation to this clause.

Clause 3, providing for compensation in absence of custom, the Duke of RICHMOND moved an amendment. The scale of compensation in the bill proposes, in the case of holdings of the annual value of 10*l.* and under, to give a sum not exceeding seven years' rent. He proposed that the highest scale of compensation should only be given to the poorest class of tenant—namely, those under 4*l.* instead of 10*l.*, and that the amended scale should be—4*l.* and under, seven years' rent; from 4*l.* to 10*l.*, six years'; from 10*l.* to 20*l.*, five years'; from 28*l.* to 40*l.*, four years'; and the rest according to the Government scale. He took 4*l.* as the rental because that was the figure at which tenants were excused from poor-rate, and they were the class most requiring protection. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord GRANVILLE said that this was the most impor-

tant clause in the bill, and the one under which three-fourths of the Irish tenantry would obtain protection. Lord BESSEMORE and Lord ATHLUMNEY pointed out that the amendment would deal hardly with tenants between 4*l.* and 10*l.*, whom it would throw into a less favoured class. Lord RUSSELL also recommended the scale adopted by the other House, urging that it would be unwise on the part of an assembly composed of landowners to amend the bill in a landlord sense. Lord HALIFAX said that the amended scale would defeat the object of the bill by withdrawing protection from those who most needed it. The Duke of ABERDEEN recommended their Lordships not to haggle about two or three years' compensation, more or less, with regard to the similar class of tenants, and pointed out that the Government scale was largely within the Ulster scale. On the other hand, the Duke's amendment was supported by Lords Meath, Bandon, Gray, and SALISBURY, who said he detested the whole principle of the clause so far as it was retrospective, and that as he was unable to expunge it altogether, he would limit as far as possible so great an invasion of the rights of property. Upon a division, the amendment was carried against the Government by ninety-two votes against seventy-one.

Lord LICHFIELD proposed to add a proviso relative to the principle on which compensation is to be assessed in cases of increase of rent following upon expenditure by the landlord for improvements. The proviso was opposed by the Government, but was carried against them, on a division, by 113 votes to 72.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved an amendment excepting from compensation for disturbance a tenant who shall let his land in concurrence without the consent of the landlord in writing. Lord GRANVILLE pointed out that concurrence was often very advantageous, and suggested a compromise, which the Duke expressed his readiness to accept. Lord LUCAN, however, forced a division, and the amendment was carried against the Government by 142 votes against 108, although its author, under the circumstances, felt himself precluded from voting for it.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved an amendment that the assignment of a tenancy, otherwise than with the consent of the landlord, shall be a bar to compensation for disturbance. It was undesirable that the tenant should put in a man behind the landlord's back and against his consent. Lord CAIRNS contended that the bounty of Parliament ought not to flow into the pockets of a man who never was put on the estate by the landlord. The Duke of MANCHESTER also warmly supported the amendment. Lord GRANVILLE, while hesitating to propose a compromise after the result of the last division, suggested restrictions on the right of the tenant to assign which would induce him in almost every case to obtain his landlord's consent.

At this stage the debate on Clause 3 was adjourned, Lord GRANVILLE promising to have a proviso drawn up which would, he hoped, be satisfactory.

Their Lordships then adjourned at five minutes to one.

IRISH LAND BILL.

On Friday the House did not meet till seven o'clock, in consequence of the Queen's garden party at Windsor. It was nearly half-past one o'clock before the sitting was adjourned, and the intervening hours were spent in an animated, occasionally acrimonious and personal, discussion of the clauses of the Land Bill. Most of the amendments came from the Duke of RICHMOND, but though the Government were defeated in every division, the leader of the Opposition was shown to be by no means in absolute command of the peers behind him. Lord SALISBURY on one occasion triumphing over both the Duke and the Government combined. The arguments of the Ministry seemed to fall idly on the ear of the House, and one of the Conservative peers, Lord LIZARD, complained that their speeches were addressed to the reporters' gallery rather than to the noble audience below. This led the LORD CHANCELLOR to remark that the Government were at least in the awkward position of having to argue with the master of many legions, whose legions, however, were not altogether under his control, and sometimes insisted on giving battle against his orders. A taunt by the Lord Chancellor in reference to the "pettifogging" character of some of the Duke of Richmond's amendments provoked a warm retort. Earlier in the evening, Lord HALIFAX brought up Lord Salisbury by a remark that after all it was cheaper for landlords to pay compensation than be shot. If, commented the Marquis, the pressure of that kind of logic succeeded now, their Lordships might depend on it that this was not the last time it would be urged. Never before was such an argument applied to a free Legislature. Lord GRANVILLE said the noble Marquis had certainly one great merit. In the heat of debate disagreeable things were often said, and said with great diffuseness; but if the noble Marquis had anything disagreeable to say he always condensed it into the most epigrammatic form.

The result of the night's work as regards the bill may thus be summarised:—The Duke of RICHMOND moved that no assignee, except one coming in by operation of law, should be entitled to compensation unless and until he should have been accepted as a tenant by the landlord. On the other side, it was pointed out that this would enable a landlord, by merely withholding his consent, to deprive a tenant who wished to quit his holding of the benefits designed to be given him by the bill; and Lord GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government, proposed that an assignee should not be entitled to compensation if he failed to prove to the satisfaction of the court that he was a fit and proper person to be

accepted as a tenant by the landlord. Lord LICHFIELD in the same spirit suggested that an assignee to whom a landlord objected should not be entitled to compensation unless the court held that the landlord unreasonably withheld his consent to him. The Duke refused to accept either suggestion, and his own proposal was carried by 116 to 82.

The proviso exempting from the penalties of subdivision the allotment of portions of a holding as sites for cottages and gardens of labourers was struck out of the bill by 138 to 89.

Also on the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, the length of lease to take a holding out of the operation of the penalties of the third clause was reduced from thirty-one to twenty-one years, by a majority of 140 to 111.

Upon Lord SALISBURY proposing to reduce the limit of the retrospective operation of the scale of penalties from tenancies valued at 100*l.* to tenancies valued at 50*l.* a year, the Duke of RICHMOND declared that he must vote with the Government against the amendment. Lord BESSEMORE and Lord GRANVILLE protested that if it were adopted it would be fatal to the good effects of the measure. A narrow majority of 119 to 111 carried the amendment.

DEATH OF LORD CLARENCE.

On Monday Earl GRANVILLE, who spoke under great emotion, adverted to the loss which the Sovereign and the people of this country had sustained in the death of Lord Clarendon. Passing a warm encomium upon his ability, sagacity, experience, the moderation of his views, and the brilliancy of his conversation, he gave reasons for not asking their Lordships to adjourn, remarking that the great man who had just died under the weight of affairs, in the very act of trying to arrange a matter necessary to civilisation in Europe, would have been the last to desire a postponement of public business as a mark of respect to his memory. The Duke of RICHMOND and the Earl of DARTMOUTH joined in this tribute to the deceased statesman. Lord COWLEY attempted to address their Lordships, but was overcome by his emotions, and was compelled to resume his seat.

IRISH LAND BILL.

The consideration of this bill in committee was resumed.

On Clause 4 (compensation in respect of improvements), after some verbal amendments, the Duke of RICHMOND moved an amendment declaring that in the case of ordinary improvements twenty years' enjoyment shall satisfy and extinguish a tenant's claim to compensation. In the case of permanent buildings he would give forty-one, and in the case of the reclamation of waste land he would give thirty-one years' enjoyment. He quoted the evidence of Irish authorities in proof that a twenty years' lease was a sufficient space of time for common improvements. In the case of buildings he had given ten years more than had been thought desirable. After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn till the report, but Lord GRANVILLE said that the Government were not likely to change their opinion as to the limits of the term. Clause 4 as amended was then added to the bill.

On Clause 5 (presumption in respect of improvements to be in favour of the tenant), Lord GRANVILLE consented to adopt the following additional exception moved by Lord PENZANCE.—"Where from the entire circumstances of the case the court shall be induced to draw an opposite presumption."

Lord CLANRICARDE moved an amendment to the clause, declaring that all claims for improvements, either by landlord or tenant, should be proved by evidence. Lord O'HAGAN said there must be a presumption one way or the other, and in Ireland the improvements had generally been made by the tenants. The Duke of RICHMOND quoted the testimony of the agents of several estates to show that improvements had been largely made by landlords, and asserted that their books would be useless to overturn the presumption in favour of the tenant. He was ready to accept a compromise, and, while he could not consent to make the clause retrospective, he was willing that improvements in future, unless the contrary could be proved, should be deemed to have been made by the tenant. Lord GRANVILLE said that the Duke of RICHMOND by this offer took everything and gave him nothing in exchange. The difficulty was not as to the future, but as to the past, and the amendment would defraud the tenants of the improvements they had in the majority of cases made. Lord BESSEMORE, as an Irish landlord, asserted that in nine cases out of ten improvements in Ireland were made by the tenant. Lord CHILMSPORD said the law was clear that what was fixed in the soil was the property of the landlord. Lord LANSDOWNE removed some misconceptions as to the practice upon his Irish estates, and pointed out that the tenants' improvements were made piecemeal, and spread over a series of years. It would therefore be difficult on their part to show any distinct record of such improvements. No alteration yet made in the bill had been so serious as that which would be effected by this amendment. The LORD CHANCELLOR said their Lordships had already agreed that it would be a robbery not to pay the tenants for the improvements they had made, although they were fixed in the soil. Lord CAIRNS hoped they would get rid of the idea that by any legislation they could ever make the landlords' books evidence of the facts. There would be no injustice in establishing such a presumption for the future, but he would rather cut off his right hand than vote for such rank injustice as to the past. Lord KIMBERLEY said that in every well-managed estate plans were kept of the drains and of the places

where the landlord had made improvements. The amendment, upsetting the presumption established by the bill in favour of the tenant, was carried against the Government by 122 votes against 83.

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, a clause giving any landlord or tenant a permissive right to register improvements was added to the bill. It was opposed by Lord ABERLWYN and Lord PENZANCE, as being likely to promote litigation, but Lord GRANVILLE said he was powerless, and would not give their Lordships the trouble of dividing.

Clause 5 was then added to the bill.

Clause 6 (compensation in respect of payment to incoming tenant) was agreed to as amended. Clause 7 (compensation in respect of crops) was also passed.

On Clause 8, defining the limitation as to disturbance in holding, the Duke of RICHMOND moved as an amendment to insert a provision that ejectment for breach of reasonable covenant should not be deemed disturbance by the act of the landlord. Lord GRANVILLE opposed, and Lord SALISBURY supported, the amendment. After discussion, Lord GRANVILLE allowed the amendment to be carried rather than go to a division.

A subsequent amendment on the same clause was left to the report.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the bill, and their Lordships adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday Mr. AYTON, in reply to Lord Milton, announced that he did not intend to persevere with the Kensington-road Bill.

Dr. BRADY moved the second reading of a bill for enabling boards of guardians to grant superannuation allowances to medical officers. Its rejection was moved by Mr. J. FIELDEN, who objected altogether to the principle of superannuation, and, while admitting that medical officers were hardly treated and badly paid, argued that its tendency would be to make their position worse. The second reading was, after some debate, carried by 139 to 28.

Sir G. JENKINSON next moved the second reading of a bill giving an appeal in capital cases to a tribunal composed of three judges and three members of the Privy Council. Its rejection was moved by Mr. J. D. LEWIS, and it was opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the HOME SECRETARY, and negatived without a division.

The object of the next bill was to abolish the jurisdiction of the Corporation of London over the sworn brokers. It was brought in by Mr. W. FOWLER, and supported by Mr. T. BARING. At the end of his speech the debate was adjourned.

The Settled Estates Bill—which enables limited owners to charge their estates to the amount of three years' rental for building a mansion—was under discussion, and Mr. GOLDNEY was speaking against it when a quarter to six arrived.

Two or three other bills were formally advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

On Thursday the Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The members testified their appreciation of the honour conferred upon the right hon. gentleman at Oxford on Wednesday by loudly cheering him as he entered the House.

Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that in committee on the Elementary Education Bill he will move an amendment in Clause 7, giving the managers of schools the power of regulating their own conscience time-table; and that in Clause 14 he will move to leave out sub-section 2, and to substitute for it the following:—"That the Holy Scriptures shall form part of the daily teaching of such schools, but that no religious catechism or formulary of any distinct denomination shall be taught therein."

Mr. T. CHAMBERS gave notice of his intention, on an early day, to move "that the time has arrived when, in the interests of the Church of England, the still-unrepealed clauses of the Act of Uniformity should be repealed."

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Richard's amendment on going into committee on this bill was resumed by Mr. DIXON, who commenced by complaining of the charge that he and the League were trying to throw over the bill for the sake of a ten years' agitation. Admitting that the Opposition had made many concessions on this subject, he warned them that they would have to make more before the question was settled, and, proceeding to criticise the bill in its amended form, he objected to it that it prevented the amalgamation of all the schools of the country into one great system of national education and the adoption of a general system of compulsion, and also that it made no provision for free schools. Finding no particular fault with the increased burden thrown on the Consolidated Fund to the relief of the rates, he objected altogether to assistance being given to denominational schools, which, he contended, under the new scheme, would be supported solely by the grant and the school pence, dispensing altogether with private subscriptions. The effect of the clause suggested by the right hon. member for South Hampshire, and accepted by the Government, would be, that in every school board the question would have to be debated whether any religion at all should be taught in the school; and if that question were decided in the affirmative, then the majority would have the appointment of a schoolmaster, who would be taken from a normal college of their own persuasion.

This meant that in the agricultural districts nearly all the teachers in these schools would be Church of England teachers, and that religion would therefore have a manifest advantage. Wherever the Roman Catholics were in a majority, the same thing would take place. Now, he could not understand how they could admit this principle in England, and yet refuse to apply it in Ireland. (Cheers.) This clause was in direct contravention of the great principle promulgated when they disestablished and disendowed the Irish Church, namely, that so far as the future was concerned there was to be a severance between the action of the State and sectarian religious teaching. (Hear, hear.) He felt convinced that the clause would prove a barrier to educational progress in certain districts, as the Nonconformist bodies would conceive it to be their duty to perpetually agitate against the operation of a principle to which their attitude had always been one of antagonism. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister had said, in reference to these denominational schools, that the State would only be paying for secular instruction. His answer to that was, that without these State grants these schools could not exist, and the Government in making the grants made themselves responsible for what the school taught. (Hear, hear.) When the hundreds of thousands of people, to whom his right hon. friend the Vice-President had alluded, desired that religious education should be mixed up with secular teaching, what they meant was that the Bible should not be excluded from the schools, and that the master should be permitted to give just so much of explanation as was necessary to enable the children to comprehend it. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if the Government had seen its way to propose such an amendment as that of his hon. friend the member for Oxford, which embodied this principle, it would have been accepted by the House and approved of by the country, and they would have got rid of the religious difficulty. (Hear, hear.) His impression was that if the bill should pass in its present form it would cause wide-spread dissatisfaction in the country. As to the amendment, it was his intention to support it, and he hoped that nothing would induce his hon. friend the member for Merthyr to refrain from dividing the House upon it. (Opposition cries of "Hear, hear.")

Mr. BRUCE, on the other hand, said that the adoption of the amendment would be the most certain mode of defeating the bill and delaying the settlement of the question. Secular education, its essential principle, was opposed to the general opinion of the country, though, no doubt, it was the logical basis of a great national system. The aim of the Government, however, was rather to give the country time and opportunity to make up its mind as to the system it would prefer than to force upon it ideas for which it was not ripe and to overthrow the present schools. Mr. Bruce defended in detail the provisions of the bill, denying that it would favour purely denominational education or the Church of England in particular, or that it would erect the schoolmasters into a "sacerdotal class." Over and over again in debates in that House, and in pamphlets, the Irish system had been advocated, but there was no greater mistake than to suppose that that system was undenominational. Frequently no doubt the leading principle was united secular and separate religious education, but the system had now become almost strictly denominational. The non-vested schools, in which were three-fourths of the children of Ireland, were strictly denominational, with the difference only that a very strict conscience clause was imposed, and of these schools eighty per cent. of the cost was borne by the national exchequer, whereas in the case of the English schools the exchequer only contributed one third of the expense at the outside, and by this bill in its amended form would not contribute more than one-half. The vested schools in Ireland were like the rate-provided schools under the present bill, except that they were maintained almost entirely by the public exchequer, and only in the model schools, numbering not more than fifty, was there any security given that the teachers would be of different denominations. Taking the Irish schools as they now existed, the proposition of the Government, both with reference to existing schools and the rate-provided schools, tended to the establishment of a more liberal and popular system. (Hear, hear.) He was no enemy to compulsion, but if he were, the most deadly blow he could inflict upon it would be to make it at once universal. (Cheers.) The amendment, he pointed out, would destroy all religious teaching, and would stand in the way of the liberal system to which the bill would lead. He concluded by expressing his mortification at the degeneration of the debate into a theological discussion.

Mr. HENRY rallied the Government on the failure of its concessions to conciliate the declared opponents of the bill, and went on himself to criticise in an opposite spirit the latest amendments. They gave no sufficient security for religious teaching, which he contended could not be carried out without the use of formulaires; and the abolition of the building grants was at once a breach of faith with many existing schools, and would paralyse education in many districts.

Mr. C. REED wished to explain that the action taken by the Nonconformists in this matter was the result of an agitation that had been carried on for many years, and because there was a strong jealousy on the part of a large number of persons lest the difficulties which had been acutely felt during the past twenty years should be increased under a new system of national education. He traced the whole of the religious difficulty to the existence of a dominant Church; but he had hopes that this difficulty would be overcome by the adoption of the amendment of

the hon. member for South Hants, if the Government would consent to add words prohibiting a schoolmaster from teaching the opinions of any religious sect, and not confine the prohibition to the teaching of formulaires. He should have been satisfied if the Government had proposed to deal with the difficulty by giving assistance to parents who could not pay the school fees, and to compel those who could afford to pay to send their children to school. The parents did not ask for secular instruction in the schools, and if religion was wholly excluded we should probably get an inferior class of teachers, who themselves had no religion whatever. He pleaded for the right to teach the Bible—the only creed which the God of Heaven had thought proper to give to man. Having been for sixteen years a member of the committee of the City of London School, where there were about 800 boys, and where, when the Bible was read, the children of Unitarians and Jews were at perfect liberty to leave, he had never heard of a complaint on the part of a parent with regard to the introduction of religion during school hours. (Hear.) There was a similar school at Birmingham, to which members of the League had sent their own children, and though religious teaching was given by a clergyman, they had never complained of any denominational bias. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HIBBERT said that the bill did what had never been done before: it provided education for those who were not in a position to provide it for themselves, and enabled the people to do it by their own voice and vote. It placed secular on the same footing as denominational schools, separating religious from secular instruction, and providing a time-table conscience clause. These were great steps in advance, and the House ought to take what they could get, looking for further amendments in the future. He trusted that a clause would be introduced in committee, making additions to grants dependent on a certain amount of voluntary contributions—(Hear, hear)—otherwise in some cases the result of the new Government proposal on that subject would be, that denominational schools would be almost entirely supported by the grants and the school pence. He had met with very few persons who were in favour of a purely secular system. Every one proposed in some way to meet the religious difficulty, and even the hon. member for Merthyr made some concession, by allowing religious instruction to be given by voluntary agencies. The Rev. Thomas Binney, an eminent member of the Nonconformist body, in replying to an invitation to join the Birmingham League, while he approved of the exclusion of the Church Catechism from schools, advocated the daily reading of the Bible, and said that to deny it in order to establish a secular system would be the tyranny of a minority against the great mass of the English people. The British and Foreign School system, which was undenominational, and had now been in operation sixty-two years, was conducted on the basis of Bible teaching, in which no sectarian dogma was inculcated. The schools of the Calvinistic Methodists in North Wales were conducted upon a like principle. What difficulty, then, could there be in applying that principle to rate-aided schools? (Hear, hear.) He believed that the religious difficulty existed more in theory than in practice. (Hear, hear.) He felt convinced that if the people were left to decide this question for themselves, they would, in most instances, establish schools upon the principle of Bible teaching. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GORDON supported the bill, and showed from the example of Scotland that the religious difficulty could be easily surmounted in practice.

Mr. BAINES thought it would be impossible to raise a rate for schools in which distinct religious doctrines were taught, but nothing could be more impracticable and unworkable than the amendment under discussion, because the proposal was first to dissociate from elementary education that religion which was one of its first elements, and then to send the children haphazard anywhere, or nowhere, to receive religious instruction. Denominations were the natural fruit of religious liberty of this country, and he was not afraid of the denominational system, because experience showed that the children of Dissenters attending Church schools did not, in consequence, become Churchmen. He would never be the man to say that they should frown down denominational religion. He was the other day at a meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, the oldest of the undenominational societies. Mr. Dixon was there, and he said that if that were the kind of instruction that the children were to get, he had nothing to say against it. And yet his friend spoke in favour of the amendment of the member for Merthyr Tydfil. And now he would say a few words to honourable gentlemen opposite. They got a great concession when they got their own schools given to them without interference, but with a conscience clause which was now universally admitted to be a good and right thing. But religion could be taught without teaching denominationalism. The schools of the British and Foreign School Society had for more than sixty years been conducted on that principle, and in the same way in the Nonconformist schools there were no such things as dogmas taught, but merely the great simple truths. Many Nonconformist ministers who had signed the documents of the League had told him that they never intended to prohibit the teaching of the Bible. He was sure that schools could be so conducted that the elements of religion should be taught, and it was as certain that it was not practicable to have them conducted in any other way. He gave his (not indiscriminate) support to this measure, believing it to be framed with the purest intentions, and calculated more, perhaps, than any other measure of our time to raise

the intellectual character and promote the happiness and permanent prosperity of the country. (Cheers.)

Viscount SANDON said he thought the discussion had so far done good, for it had brought them on both sides nearer and nearer on this most important question. Great concessions had been made on his side of the House; and great concessions had been made by the clergy with regard to the conscience clause and denominational inspection, which some years ago were considered the great fundamental points. A few years ago the *Nonconformist* newspaper published a supplement showing that in the metropolis there were a million people for whom there was no provision by way of church or chapel if they should wish to go into them. It was the children of that class of people for whom they had now to provide education, and how was it possible that that they should be provided with religious instruction by their ministers, seeing that they had no ministers? It was right they should carry that class of population with them, but he thought there was danger in having recourse to the rates, seeing the way in which the local rates had increased of late years. He reminded the House that all Nonconformists agreed in certain great principles of Christianity, and he thought that it would not be difficult to fix on some common formulary of school teaching which would unite them all, and which would be a most valuable assistance to the teachers.

Mr. WINTERBOTHAM said that the principal concession which the opposite party had made was as to the conscience clause; but he denied that the Dissenters could be charged with a want of moderation in their demands. He asked whether the clergy would be content to allow their children to be taught in Roman Catholic schools under the protection of a conscience clause? (Hear, hear.) He confessed that he was not altogether content with the sacrifice they said they had made. The Protestants of Ireland had now learnt that the mixed system of education was the only one that could work satisfactorily in that country. The present proposals were worse than those of the original bill. (Hear, hear.) No one desired to extinguish the existing denominational schools, though many desired to see them merged in the new ones to be created. Even hon. members opposite did not object to the previous treatment of such schools, and the proposal to increase the grant to fifty per cent. was wholly novel and gratuitous. It was on this point that he took issue with the Government, and did not shrink from the responsibility of saying "No" to the bill. In voting for the measure as it stood, hon. members would vote for the extension and perpetuation of the denominational system. The amendment of the right hon. member for South Hants was vague and perplexing, and would merely exclude a few well-known formularies. The only logical alternative to the bill was, in his opinion, the amendment under consideration. He did not consider the suggestion of the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Baines) at all practicable. The reason why certain sects agreed to support the British School system was that their theological tenets were the same; the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and the Unitarians could not concur in it. The religious teaching of children was the duty of the Christian Church, and he could not believe that it would fail to perform that duty. The thing had been done in Ireland; he had seen such teaching in different parts of that country, and he knew that it had a life and power which no ordinary school teaching could command. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. MANNERS, while declaring his intention to vote for going into committee, took exception to certain points in the revised scheme—such as the alteration in the conscience clause, the prohibition of formularies, and the election of local boards by the ballot.

The debate was again adjourned.

A large vote on account of the Civil Service and Packet Service Estimates was agreed to in committee of supply.

The committal of the Gun Tax was resisted by Mr. P. TAYLOR, but on a division he was beaten by 126 to 41. In committee on the bill the amount of the tax was reduced, with the consent of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, from 17. to 10s., by a majority of 163 to 106.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

On Friday Mr. V. HARCOURT gave notice that on the motion to go into committee of supply on the Education Vote he will move a resolution to the effect that in voluntary schools, assisted by Privy Council grants, provision should be made for giving to the community in each district, and especially to the parents, a fair representation in the management of such schools.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by

Mr. MUNDELLA, who said this bill was a more acceptable bill than when it was first introduced. The Conscience Clause, as it now stood, was a real and effective one, and no harm could take place under it in the existing schools. The withdrawal of the building grants, he thought, would have a tendency to prevent that stimulus to the denominational system which it had hitherto had. The amendment of his right hon. friend the member for Hampshire was in a direction which had his sympathy. They were told that unsectarian education was impossible; but he considered it possible and practicable. He objected to the increase of the grant to the denominational schools, and intimated that he should oppose it when the grant came before the House in com-

mittee of supply. He did not undervalue secular education, but he saw no necessity for cramping it in the way proposed by the resolution. He knew it was said that the religious instruction desired by so many could not be given without trenching on religious liberty. He would always be found on the side of those who were ready to vindicate religious liberty, and he did not advocate religious instruction in the school for the advantage of any Church or sect, but for the purpose of making the population wiser and more happy. They all knew that education could be given with religion without trenching on religious liberty; and if his hon. friend the member for Merthyr Tydil had a number of refractory lads to deal with he could not get through a single morning's lessons without infusing some religious instruction in them.

There was at Nottingham a purely secular school, of which he had been a trustee for nearly twenty years. A Nottingham merchant died some years ago and left a large sum for a secular school, and by the trust-deed he prohibited the reading of the Bible in the school. The trustees—and he believed he was the only Churchman among the number—never attempted to break the trust, but appointed a good master and told him to do the best he could. During the Whitewell holiday week he went to the school, and, having taken the books away, he found nineteen of them were decidedly religious books. He told the schoolmaster that he was breaking the provisions of the trust-deed, for many of the books illustrated the history of the Bible, and all the books of poetry were religious. The schoolmaster replied that if the best histories and the works of the best poets were to be excluded, then a new language and a new literature must be invented.

For his part he entirely agreed in that statement, and believed that to exclude religion from the school would be to prohibit the reading of Macaulay, Milton, Shakespeare, and other great authors. John Milton, who was as good a Nonconformist as the hon. member for Bradford, had said that the people should be taught faith and to place their private happiness in the maintenance of the public peace and the public safety. The Pilgrim Fathers, too, when they went to America, established Bible schools; and it was in the report on the Massachusetts schools of last year that the knowledge of the rudiments of grammar and arithmetic did not constitute education any more than a man's tools constituted mechanics; and it went on to remark that wisely did the law declare the design of the school was to impress on the minds of the children the principles of justice, a sacred regard for truth, love of country, and universal benevolence; and while no text book except the Bible was allowed, and everything sectarian was avoided, instruction in those matters should be imparted by the teachers. The Society of Friends, in the able presentation they had made to the Prime Minister, had exactly hit the right medium. They said that, as we were assured that the fear of the Lord was the beginning of wisdom, it was their conviction that moral and religious training could not be safely excluded from elementary education, and that, as the Holy Scriptures were the record of the will of God, and of His purposes towards man, all moral and religious training should be founded on the great truths therein set forth. There was the utmost difference between a State Church and elementary schools. Would the hon. member for Merthyr Tydil carry out his motion to its logical conclusion in all cases? If he did, what would happen in respect of the 392,000 pauper children in England and Wales, and the 100,000 in industrial schools and reformatories, all of whom were receiving a distinctly religious education? When the State stood *in loco parentis* to these children, would his noble friend deprive them of the only teaching that would give them strength and power to resist temptation? If not, was it to be only pauper children who were to receive religious instruction? He trusted that the children of those wretched people who had no power to communicate it would also receive it. The hon. member for Bradford had referred to a speech of his in which he spoke of religious instruction being received at the mother's knee, and he admitted that it should begin there; but the question was, who were to train the mothers? When we knew that there were thousands of parents utterly incapable of communicating religious instruction to their children, how could we say that we should leave their training wholly to the parents? It was said, "Leave it to the Churches," but had it not been left to the Churches long enough? And would the bill alter the relations of parents to their children, or of either to the Churches? Not in the least. All that it would do would be to prepare the child's mind to receive religious instruction, to make it receptive, so that in the Sunday-school it might receive direct religious truth, instead of the teachers there being subject to the drudgery of teaching boys and girls their letters. While trusting that the bill would be improved in committee, he asked hon. members to remember how much would be gained by the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. H. SMITH maintained that the working classes set no value on education which was dissociated from religion, and that they were not prepared for a general system of compulsion. He made also some suggestions for the organisation of the Metropolitan Education Board.

Mr. WALTER pointed out to the House that the choice offered to it by the amendment lay between mixed schools, with a religious education in which all Protestants could agree, and sectarian schools, with a strong denominational element outside. He preferred the first system, which he held to be in accordance with the sentiments of the great mass of the people. Discussing the amendment, Mr. Walter agreed with its condemnation of the increase in denominational grants, believing their effect would be to check the establishment of a national scheme, and

to stereotype denominationalism. As to compulsion, though he had no objection to it in the abstract, he insisted that before it was adopted Parliament should have fully explained to it the machinery by which it was to be worked, and the sort of schools into which the children were to be forced. Difficult though it might be to define an unsectarian education in an Act of Parliament, moderate men on both sides were ready to co-operate in carrying out such a system, and, provided only that education was of a religious character, he was ready to give any security against proselytism.

Mr. HORSMAN criticised the political situation created by the course of the debate, and sympathised with the Government in the unhappy necessity of having to pass the most objectionable clauses of the bill, against the wishes of their friends, by the support of their habitual opponents. He commented, too, on the inconsistencies and shortcomings of the bill, which he did not attribute to the incompetency or mistakes of the Government, but to the fact that public opinion had rapidly advanced since the bill was first introduced. The conscience clause, as applied to a national system, he asserted, was an utter failure, and he reviewed at length the history of the present system. Acknowledging that the Government could not make further concession without humiliation, he said he should give a reluctant vote for the amendment.

Mr. GLADSTONE first vindicated the title of the bill to be regarded as a great scheme of national education. Discussing next the case of the rate-supported schools, he admitted the bill was a compromise, but he maintained that it was not illiberal to the Secularists or to the Nonconformists. Should it be found impossible to face this religious difficulty in detail, it was left entirely open by the bill, without any impediment or discredit, for each local board to fall back on the secular system, and to confine the public elementary education to that description of instruction of which the State and the civil authority were by the admission of all men cognisant. In respect to Mr. Cowper-Temple's proposal the Government did not intend that it should be deceptive, or to give any special force by the use of the singular number in the phrase they had adopted; but "catechisms or formularies distinctive of particular denominations" would, he thought, be a phrase which more exactly conveyed the intention of the Government, and was more in accordance with the intention of the House. Now, was that an illiberal arrangement as far as regards the great Nonconformist bodies? The Church did make a real surrender. Could it be truly said that any corresponding concession was asked from the Nonconformists? (Loud cheers.) And what he said of the Church of England applied yet more strongly to another class who had been little noticed in that debate—he meant the Roman Catholics. He treated as absurd Mr. Harcourt's assertion that Mr. Cowper-Temple's amendment was pure and undiluted denominationalism. He was at a loss to conceive with what kind of fairness any person could contrive to force even his organs of speech to utter such a statement. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The Government proposal, while it secured full liberty of conscience, provided against the kind of denominationalism which tended towards proselytism. At present, then, an extremely small minority experienced difficulty from the use of the catechism; hereafter such difficulty would be impossible; and there was nothing to alarm but this,—in certain instances there might be teachers who might so expound the Bible as to give offence. If this evil were likely to exist, surely they should know something of it now; but he had not heard of a single case in which this difficulty had arisen from abuse of his position by the teacher. (Cheers.) As to the "voluntary schools," as he preferred to call them rather than "denominational," he argued that the last amendments obviated several abuses which would have been possible under the original bill. Whatever was given to them by the Privy Council was given only for secular results:—

If we do well in holding ourselves detached from the responsibility for the giving of religious instruction in voluntary schools, we shall likewise take care that under no circumstances shall the public grants be allowed so to operate as entirely to supply, together with school pence, the sum necessary to support these schools, and that there shall always remain a void which must be filled up by free private contributions, and without which, failing other sources of assistance, those schools would no longer deserve the character of voluntary. (Hear, hear.) If we observe these two conditions, if we first of all leave in force the necessity for competent provision from voluntary sources, and, secondly, keep the public contributions carefully below the mark which is the lowest at which a secular education can be afforded by the State, I own I cannot understand how what is called the religious difficulty can apply. If a different opinion has arisen in this House, it is undoubtedly very recently, and would serve to illustrate the doctrine of my right hon. friend who has just sat down, that the sentiments of the country are growing so fast that it is impossible for the proceedings of Government or of Parliament to keep pace with them. (Hear, hear.)

Then they proposed to do without the year of grace, and to abolish the building grant to voluntary schools, while those who subscribed to them would still be liable to pay the rate. The existing schools would draw the residue from their own pockets; the school boards from the rates. Therefore, he could not see by what mental process the conclusion was reached that their plan was against the rate and in favour of the voluntary schools.

Under the provisions of the bill the secular instruction given in the voluntary schools will be severely tested, and care will be taken that it shall be of as high a quality as that given in the rate-supported schools. It will be cheaper to the public and dearer to the indi-

vidual. On what principle, then, can we refuse to avail ourselves of the advantages which it is calculated to confer? I may be very blind in the matter, but I have never been able to discover the reason for repudiating the aid which is offered to us by the voluntary zeal of the community, unless it be that the teaching of religion in the form accepted by the promoters of these schools has an absolutely deleterious effect from its vicinity to the instruction which is given in reading, writing, and arithmetic—("Hear, hear," and a laugh)—and that it is therefore desirable to rescue those useful branches of knowledge from the taint which they might receive from being taught within the same walls. (Hear, hear.)

Then they proposed to adopt the minority vote in respect to the school boards. Replying to the charge that the Government had studied too much the opinions of their political opponents, he pointed to the differences among the supporters of the amendment; and, he asked, what other plan was there which would command an equal amount of support? The bill was, in fact, the only plan in the field for acceptance or rejection, and with regard to its general outline and substance, Mr. Gladstone declared emphatically that it would be neither for the credit of the Government nor the interests of the question to consent to any deviation from them. He stated, amid loud cheering, that feeling deeply the responsibility of postponing the question, the Government would push the bill on with all the energy in their power, so as to send it up to the Lords at the earliest possible moment. The right hon. gentleman concluded by saying:—

We have been encouraged in our resolution to use every effort to pass this bill by the manifestations of this debate. We have heard gentlemen arguing manfully their objections to particular portions of the bill, and yet expressing their paramount and overwhelming sense of the necessity of the measure, and it was impossible not to feel that it was our duty to meet those manifestations as far as we could. I believe the latent conviction of this House to be that the public advantages contemplated by the bill, and likely to be attained by it, are such that they ought not to be forgone and sacrificed on account of a blemish here and there, or of something which may prevent its receiving the undivided adhesion of every mind. This is the view we take of our duty. I do not say that there may not be occasions when it may be justifiable for particular sections of the community to oppose themselves even to the measure of education. The hon. member for Stroud referred to the opposition given by the Nonconformists to the plan of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham in 1843. No doubt it was that vigorous opposition, growing stronger from day to day, which deterred that Ministry from proceeding with the measure which they had much at heart. But what was the nature of that plan? It constituted schools over the whole country and school boards, in which the Church was to be represented by a trustee who was to be a member and minister of the Church. Thus the distinct and emphatic recognition of a title on the part of the Church to have her special interests cared for warranted the Nonconformists in their then opposition. But there is no such reason now, for there is no special recognition of the Church in the present plan. (Hear.) If it were said that there is a recognition of the Church in the liberal terms we propose to the voluntary schools, such an assertion would only mean that the palm is given to those who win. (Hear, hear.) What is the position of the Church with regard to voluntary schools? It is the same as that of the Nonconformists with respect to their own religious endowments and institutions—that is to say, like men and Christians, they have given effect to their own convictions, and have achieved a position which they are entitled to assert and maintain. (Cheers.) That is the position of the Church; and it would be invidious to say that, because the clergy of the Church of England have exerted great activity in the cause of popular education, they shall be defrauded of the fruits of their activity, and that it shall be considered some exceptional favour if we do not exclude them from the benefits they have acquired. (Cheers.) It would be something extraordinary if an opposition arising without any warrant in the circumstances of the case should have the effect of defeating a measure which every man in the House acknowledges to contemplate an object of the highest public importance. (Cheers.) With respect to the provisions of the bill every one admits that the main portion of them have been wisely devised to accomplish their great purpose, and, under these circumstances, it is our duty, with all the earnestness, and, I may say, with all the solemnity, we can command, to command this measure to the impartial judgment, the self-denying moderation, the favourable consideration, and final acceptance of the House. (Loud cheers.)

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For going into committee 421
For the resolution 60
Majority —361

The House then went into committee upon the bill, but progress was reported immediately, and the sitting was suspended at seven o'clock.

At the evening sitting the House was counted out before any business was done.

On Monday Mr. J. B. SMITH gave notice that he should move in committee on the Education Bill that after the 1st of January, 1877, no person who was not able to legibly write his name in the presence of the returning officers should be allowed to vote.

RUMOURED RETIREMENTS.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to a question from Sir G. Grey, stated that Admiral Robinson had tendered his resignation, thinking that the Naval Retirement Order of this year, in which he was included, weakened his official authority as Controller of the Navy; but he had since then been induced to remain at the Admiralty. No direct or official communication had been made to the Government of Mr. Reade's intention to resign, nor had he any reason to expect such an event.

UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL.
Mr. GLADSTONE also gave notice that the "Report"

of the University Tests Bill will be taken to-morrow, and that the Government will accept the amendments moved by Lord E. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Harcourt, by which heads of houses and colleges founded hereafter are brought within the operation of the bill, and college charters are required to be laid before Parliament.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Education Bill. The first four clauses were agreed to without comment.

On Clause 5 Mr. WALTER moved an amendment making compulsory the creation of a school board in every school district. Among other advantages of the amendment he pointed out that it would provide machinery for the transfer of existing schools to the rates, and also for enforcing compulsory attendance. Mr. HIRSBERG, in seconding the amendment, mentioned another reason in its favour—that these boards would be able to remit the school fees in the case of poor children, and pay them out of the rates. Mr. Dent, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Dixon, Mr. A. Herbert, Sir C. Dilke, and others supported the amendment, but Mr. W. E. FORSTER opposed it, alleging that it would compel the rating of some districts which did not wish it, and of others which had made sufficient provision for education. He offered, however, to give a permissive power for the creation of boards where those who would elect them made application to the Privy Council, or where the managers of voluntary schools could show that without aid from the rates the schools would be discontinued.

Sir C. B. ADDERLEY strongly objected to this concession, maintaining that it would precipitate the destruction of the voluntary schools, and change the bill from a supplement to the existing system into a measure which superseded it altogether. Lord R. Montagu, Sir J. Pakington, Sir Roundell Palmer, and others spoke against the amendment, and on a division it was rejected by 303 to 112.

The "time-table conscience clause," which is contained in Clause 7, was the subject of a protracted discussion. Mr. CORRANCE wished to except existing voluntary schools from its operation, but was persuaded not to press an amendment to that effect. Mr. PEASE next moved to strike out the words fixing the hours of religious instruction to the beginning or end of each school time, so that they should be left to be settled at the discretion of the managers or teachers. He was supported by Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Hardy, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Cave, and others, who argued the matter entirely as one of practical convenience, and Mr. FORSTER resisted it on the same grounds. Mr. MELLY, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Baines, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mundella, Sir C. B. Adderley, Mr. Goldney, and others, also maintained that the hours named were the most convenient, and that it would be wisest to prescribe the time in the bill. On a division the amendment was rejected by 222 to 122.

Lord F. CAVENDISH proposed to omit the obligation to submit each time-table to the Education Department; but, on Mr. FORSTER pointing out that the alternative would be a stringent legislative apportionment of the hours of teaching, he did not press it. A proposal by Dr. BAXTER, that no child shall receive religious instruction until a written request has been forwarded by his parents to the managers, was supported by Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Illingworth, and Sir H. Hoare, but it was opposed by Mr. FORSTER as throwing unnecessary labour on the schoolmaster, and negatived without a division.

The next amendment in the clause was moved by Mr. DIXON, with a view of securing that the children dissenting from religious instruction shall be withdrawn from the school altogether during those hours, but Mr. FORSTER resisted it as an interference with the discipline of the schools. On a division Mr. Dixon was beaten by a majority of 344—379 to 35.

Mr. DIXON also moved that the religious instruction be given in a separate room, but Mr. FORSTER pointed out that all these matters must be left to be worked out under the superintendence of the Education Board. After some conversation, Mr. Dixon intimated that he would raise the question at a future stage.

An amendment of Mr. M'ARTHUR gave rise to a long and confused conversation. Mr. M'ARTHUR wished to prohibit the inspectors from examining into religious subjects, and in the end Mr. FORSTER consented to a slight modification in the clause, so as to make it declare that examination into religion is no official part of their duty. The further progress of the bill was adjourned, the consideration of Clause 7 not being concluded.

The Sligo and Cashel Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time and passed.

Several other orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—Lord Lawrence presided on Saturday over a meeting at the Kensington Vestry Hall, at which Captain Warren explained at length the progress of the explorations in Palestine. A resolution was moved by Mr. Grove, and seconded by Sir Bartle Frere, "That the work and operation of the Palestine Exploration Fund are worthy of the cordial support of all students and lovers of the Bible." Lord Lawrence remarked upon the great interest excited in this country by the objects of this society. The work of the society would probably be finished in two or three years, but in order to enable so speedy an accomplishment of its labours, £5,000 a year would have to be raised during that period.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

BISHOPS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is the division list on Mr. Somerset Beaumont's motion:—"That leave be given to bring in a bill to relieve Lords Spiritual (hereafter consecrated) from attendance in Parliament." Ayes, 102; Noes 158.

AYES.

Allen, W S	Fletcher, I	Pearse, J W
Anderson, G	Fordyce, W D	Philips, R N
Armitstead, G	Fothergill, R	Patt, J
Aytoun, A S	Fowler, W	Plimoll, S
Backhouse, E	Gilpin, C	Potter, E
Bass, M T	Graham, W	Rathbone, W
Beaumont, H F	Grieve, J J	Reed, C
Beaumont, Capt F	Herbert Hon A E	Richard, H
Bright, J	Holland, S	Richards, E M
Brinckman, Capt	Holmes, J	Roden, W S
Brodgen, A	Horsman, E	Russell, H
Brown, A H	Howard, Hon C W	Rylands, P
Callan, P	Hurst, R H	Samuelson, H B
Campbell, H	Illingworth, A	Seely, C
Candidus, J	Jardine, R	Seely, C
Carter, Ald	King, Hon P J L	Shaw, R
Chadwick, D	Kinnaird, Hon A	Sheriff, A C
Cholmeley, Capt	Lawson Sir W	Smith, E
Clay, J	Lea, T	Stevenson, J C
Cowen, J	Leatham, E A	Taylor, P A
Dalgleish, R	Lush, Dr	Tollemache, Hon F J
Davie, R	M Clean, J R	Vivian, H H
Davison, J R	M Clure, T	Widderburn, Sir D
Dent, J D	Macfie, R A	West, H W
Dixon, G	M'aren, D	Whalley, G H
Dilke, Sir C W	Melly, G	White, J
Dillwyn, L L	Miall, S	Williams, W
Dodds, J	Miller, J	Williams, E W B
Edwards, Hon C	Morgan, G O	Williamson, Sir H
Edwards, H	Mundella, A J	Wingfield, Sir C
Elliee, E	Muntz, P H	Winterbotham, H S P
Erskine, Admiral J	Nicol, J D	Young, A W
Ewing, H E C	Norwood, G N	TELLERS
Fawcett, H	Parry, L J	Beaumont, S
Finnie, W		Hadfield, G

NOES.

Adderley, Sir C	Goldney, G	Martin, P W
Allen, Major	Gordon, E S	Matthews, H
Amphlett, R P	Gore, J R O	Maxwell, W H
Annesley, H Col	Goschen, G J	Miles, Hon G W
Anson, Hon A	Guest, Hon Col J	Milton, Lord
Autrobous, Sir E	Graves, S R	Monck, C J
Arkwright, A P	Greene, E	Monseil, W
Bage, Sir W	Gregory, G B	Montgomery, Sir G G
Baker, R B W	Greville - Nugent,	Newdegate, U N
Baring, T	Hou G F	Newport, Lord
Barnett, H	Gray, Lieut-Col	Nicholson, W
Beach, W W B	Grey, Sir G	Noel, Hon G J
Birley, H	Grovesnor, Hon N	North, Col
Bouverie, E P	Guest, A M	Otway, A J
Bruce, Col R	Gurney, R	Parker, U S
Bristowe, S B	H. bro, C	Parker, Lt-Col W
Broadley, W H	Hamilton, I T	Peek, H W
Brodrick, Hon W	Hardy, J	Pemberton, E L
Bruce, Lord C	Hartington, Marq	Phipps, G P
Bruce, H A	Hedlam, T E	Pollard-Urquhart, W
Buckley, Sir E	Hermon, T E	Powell, W
Buxton, C	Hervey, Lord AHO	Robertson, D
Cadogan, Hon F	Hesketh, Sir T G	Sandona, J D'A
Cameron, D	Hoygate, W U	Sandon, Lord
Cardwell, E	Hillyard, T B T	Scott, Lord H J
Cartwright, F	Hodgson, W N	Sewin-Ibbetson, Sir H J
Cavendish, Lord F	Hutton, J	Sinclair, Sir J G
Chambers, M	Jackson, B W	Smith, A
Clive, O H	Johnston, W	Smith, F C
Collins, T	Kavanagh, A	Kay - Shuttleworth, Smith, R
Colthurst, Sir G	U J	Smith, W H
Corbett, Col	Kennaway, J H	Stapleton, J
Cross, R A	Keown, W	Starkie, J P C
Cubitt, G	Kingscote, Col	Stronge, Sir J M
Dairympole, C	Kirk, w	Talbot, J G
Dalway, M R	Knatchbull - Hugess-Thynne, Lord H son, E H	Tra y, Hon G R
Damer-Dawson, Cpt	Lacou, Sir E H	Turner, C
Dickinson, S S	Lambert, N G	Verner, E W
Dundas, R	Lancaster, J	Vivian, Hon Capt
Dowse, R	Laslett, W	Walker, Major G G
Duff, M E G	Leigh, W J	Walpole, Hon F
Duke, W H	Lefevre, G J S	Walsh, Hon A
Eaton, H W	Lindsay, Hon Col	Wethered, T O
Endfield, Lord	Linday, Col R L	Wheelhouse, W S
Ewing, A O	Lopes, Sir M	Wilmet, H
Fielden, H M	Lowther, W	Wynn, R
Fellowes, E	Lowther, J	Wynn, C W W
Figgins, J	Lubbock, Sir J	Young, G
Finch, G H	Mackintosh, E W	TELLERS
Floyer, J	M'Mahon, P	Glyn, G G
Forster, W E	Magniac, O	Greville, Capt
Fowler, R N	Maitland, Sir A	
Gaiway, Lord	Gladstone, W H	

PAIRS.

For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Mr J D Lewis	Mr Scoufield	Sir J Sinclair	Mr O Morgan
Mr Archdale	Mr Salter Booth	Sir t' O'Brien	Mr B Simonds
Mr Gourley	Mr Bailestot	Mr Villiers	Mr S Cave
Sir D Salomons	Mr E Rebow	Capt Staupole	Mr G Langton
Mr J B Smith	Mr G S Read	Mr C Forster	Sir J Bailey
Mr W Beaumont	Mr G Cavendish	Mr J Locke	Sir T Bateson
Sir H Hoare	Mr Cloves	Mr A Johnston	Mr M Beresford
Sir J Trelawny	Mr Mills	Mr W H Stone	Mr Albert Pell
Mr T B Potter	Mr B Cochrane	Mr Arthur Bass	Mr T Salt
Mr B Samuelson	Mr Stavely Hill	Mr Bolckow	Mr R H Paget
Mr Morrison	Col Amcotts	Mr Carnegie	Mr E Turner
Mr Bykyn	Lord Crichton	Mr E Craufurd	Mr Mitford
Sir J Gilvy	Mr Holford	Mr Bowring	Mr Henley
Mr Hardcastle	Mr W E Welby	Hn R Grovesnor	Lord H Lennox
Sir W Hutt	Mr H Bruce	Mr K T Digby	Mr G Sturt
Mr Hodgkinson	Mr Ormsby Gore	Mr E Dease	Mr P Wyndham
Mr Anstruther	Mr F Stanley	Mr J Howard	Colonel Gilpin
Lord Bowmo	Mr W Egerton	M R Torrens	Mr Raikes

Major Waterhouse was accidentally shut out; he would have voted against the motion.

With thirty-six pairs and two tellers, the number of supporters of Mr. Beaumont's motion will be found to be 140.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The following is the minority of sixty which on Friday night supported the subjoined amendment proposed by Mr. Richard to the motion for going into committee:—"That the grants to existing denominational schools should not be increased; and that in any national system of education the attendance should be everywhere compulsory, and the religious instruction should be supplied by voluntary effort, and not out of public funds":—

Edwards, Col W	Lewis, J D	Seymour, A
Ewing, H E C	Lush, Dr	Sheridan, H B
Fawcett, H	Lusk, A	Smith, E
Fitzmaurice, Ed E	Miall, B	Stuart, Col
Fordyce, W D	Miller, J	Sykes, Col W H
Fothergill, R	Milton, Viscount	Taylor, P A
Gourley, E T	Morgan, G O	Tollemache, Hon F J
Hadfield, G	Morrison, W	Wedderburn, Sir D
Herbert, Hon A E W Muntz, P H	Parry, L J	Whalley, G H
Hoare, Sir H A	Philips, R N	White, J
Horsman, E	Potter, E	Williams, W
Illingworth, A	Price, W E	Winterbotham, H S P
Johnston, A	Richard, E M	TELLERS.
Lawrence, Sir J C	Samuelson, H B	Richard, H
Lawson, Sir W	Sartoris, E J	Dilke, Sir C

In the majority (421) are included the names of Messrs. Backhouse, Baines, Baxter, Jacob Bright, Gilpin, Hardcastle, J. D. Harris, Hibbert, Holmes, McArthur, McLaren, Marling, Melly, Mundella, Pease, C. Reed, and Whitwell. Mr. S. Morley was unavoidably prevented by his engagements at Bristol from voting with the Government. No pairs were to be obtained upon this division. Many of the ordinary supporters of the Ministry, about thirty it is supposed, were at Windsor, in attendance at Her Majesty's fête. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Hardy were both absent. Sir John Pakington came to town on purpose to vote with the Government.

The Government had four Episcopal supporters among the new prelates on the first division in the Lords on the Land Bill, viz., the Bishops of Chichester, Exeter, Oxford, and Salisbury.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NORWICH.—Mr. Tillett has issued his address. He states that he comes forward as a candidate at the sincere desire of the great majority of the electors. He invites any other Liberal who is anxious to contest the seat, and who doubts the representation made in his favour, to submit the question to a test ballot. Both Mr. Tillett and Mr. Warner have sent out canvassing circulars in order to ascertain the probable number of their respective supporters. Mr. Tillett addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his friends on Monday evening. The Conservatives have not yet announced a candidate. The negotiations with Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., have failed, and Mr. Buxton, of London, is now mentioned. On the other hand, there are reports of some arrangement for the Conservatives to support Mr. Warner's candidature, in order that the more extreme candidate may be ejected. A meeting has taken place at which this was discussed, and it is said to have come to the determination to effect a coalition between the "moderates." The Dean of Norwich has announced a service at the Cathedral to implore the blessing of God in connection with the election. The dean will also deliver an address on the moral atmosphere of a contested election.

BRISTOL ELECTION.—At the nomination for Bristol on Friday Mr. Sholto Vere Hare, the Conservative candidate, was proposed by Mr. J. W. Miles, who sat for the city for a few weeks in 1868. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson was nominated by Mr. C. J. Thomas, chairman of the Liberal Association. Mr. Hare described himself as a Liberal-Conservative, and promised, if returned, to do everything in his power to benefit his native city. Mr. Hodgson announced himself as an advanced Liberal, a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, and in favour of reform as against retrogression. The show of hands was in favour of the Liberal candidate. The polling took place on Saturday with the following result:—

For Daniel Kirkman Hodgson	... 7,816
For Sholto Vere Hare	... 7,238

Majority for Hodgson ... 578

Mr. Hodgson polled sixteen fewer votes than Mr. E. S. Robinson, whom he succeeds. The Liberals attribute their diminished majority to the publication of a statement, at first denied, but afterwards repeated in sworn affidavits, to the effect that the promoters of the petition which resulted in unseating Mr. Robinson were supported by money and information supplied by Mr. Henry Naish, Governor of the Bristol Incorporation of the Poor, and a leading member of the Bristol Liberal Association. At the close of the polling Mr. Hodgson addressed the electors in College-green, where there was an immense assemblage. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., who was received with loud cheering, congratulated them on the result of that day's contest, and although he confessed that the majority was not equal to what he had expected or thought it ought to have been, yet he was very thankful indeed that Mr. Hodgson had been elected as his colleague in the representation of Bristol. He was very thankful that the election had been conducted with so much good humour. He had never known a contest in which so little bitterness had been exhibited. Mr. George O'ger said the result of the day's battle was a great triumph of Radical principles. The declaration of the poll took place on Monday in the Corn Exchange. There was, of course, abundance of uproar. Mr. Hodgson having returned thanks, Mr. Hare followed, and was received with cheers and disapprobation. He congratulated the Conservatives on the numbers announced by the Sheriff, and asked the Liberals where was the 2,500 which they boasted should be the majority against him. Less than that would not satisfy them. He thanked the Conservative electors and non-electors for having rallied round the old blue banner so nobly. The next time they would follow it to victory. In the meantime let them improve their register. One or two other electors

spoke, and a cordial vote of thanks to the High Sheriff was acknowledged by that gentleman.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 29th, 1870.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The progress of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords last night was for some time smooth and rapid; and it was not until the 40th clause—the first of those which embody what is commonly known as "Mr. Bright's scheme" for enabling tenants to purchase their holdings—was reached, that any active hostility to the provisions of the measure was manifested. The objections to this section was moved by Earl GREY; but as the noble lord received no encouragement from the Opposition, who, in the person of Lord CARNARVON, expressed their determination to leave the responsibility for this scheme with the Government, he did not go to a division, and the clause was allowed to remain in the bill. The other clauses of the bill provoked a good deal of discussion, but led to no divisions; nor were any material alterations introduced into any of them. About a quarter before one o'clock the last section was agreed to; and having fixed the report for Tuesday next, their Lordships adjourned.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

At the early sitting the House of Commons resumed the consideration of the Education Bill in Committee. Lord R. MONTAGU moved the introduction into Clause 7 of words requiring that there should be set out in a schedule the conditions under which the Privy Council grant is in future to be administered—in fact, the details of the new code; and this proposal led to an animated discussion. The noble lord himself rested his demand upon the fact that the managers of voluntary schools had been threatened with an agitation against the increased grant which they were promised, and that they ought in the terms of this bill to have some security that the promise made by the Government in that respect should be fulfilled. Mr. GLADSTONE objected to the amendment, that any attempt to set forth in this bill the terms of the new code would prevent the passing of the measure during the present session; and at the same time pointed out that the adoption of that course would not attain the object which the noble lord had at heart. The only way to give the managers of voluntary schools an absolute security for the Privy Council grant would be to charge it upon the Consolidated Fund—a proposal which he was certain the House would not for a moment entertain—but he thought the Government might go so far as to state in the bill the principles according to which the grant should in future be administered. Mr. FORSTER afterwards undertook that this should be done, by the 82nd Clause. These assurances were, in the opinion of Mr. DISRAELI, so complete and satisfactory that he recommended Lord R. Montagu not to press his amendment; and this advice was so far accepted by the noble lord that he allowed his proposal to be negatived without a division. In the course of the debate Mr. V. HARCOEUR repeated a notice which he had given to the supporters of voluntary schools on a previous occasion, that during the autumn he and his friends intend to agitate against the increase of the grant to these institutions; and the member for Bucks, reminding him that the increased grant would be shared by rate-aided as well as by voluntary schools, pointed out to him that he was about to engage in a hopeless struggle to induce people to prefer the increase of local taxation to participation in a Parliamentary grant. The next amendment of importance was one proposed by Mr. HARCOEUR, to provide for the representation upon the board of management of the parents of the children attending it. This proposal was opposed by the Government and by many members on both sides of the House. Upon a division, it was rejected by a majority of 248—329 to 81; and the clause was agreed to. The 8th section passed without material alteration; and while Clause 9 was under discussion, the sitting was suspended.

PARISHIONERS' RIGHTS.

When the House reassembled at nine o'clock, Lord SANDON asked leave to introduce a bill to provide for the establishment of parochial councils in all the parishes of England and Wales, and to enlarge the powers of the laity with respect to the conduct of Divine worship in the parish churches. The principal feature of the scheme propounded by the noble lord was the formation in each parish of an elective council of sidesmen to advise with the clergymen upon matters of parochial interest. The motion was seconded by Mr. COWPER-Temple, and supported by Mr. BIRLEY and Mr. HUGHES; but the proposal did not find favour with Mr. HOPE, who asserted that in the Church of England, especially in large towns, the congregational is superseding the parochial system. Mr. GLADSTONE accepted the proposition that it was desirable to modify the sole and absolute authority of the clergyman as it now existed, but declined to commit himself to any of the details of the method by which parochial councils

should be constituted. On the part of the Government he readily assented to the introduction of the bill—which Lord Sandon had intimated that he did not intend to press further during the present session—and it was accordingly brought in and read a first time.

INDIAN OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

Some time was spent in the discussion of the grievances of the officers of the old Indian army, as presented by Colonel SYKES, supported by members on both sides of the House. Mr. GRANT DURY clearly, and indeed decidedly, intimated that the officers in question must not expect any reconsideration of their claims, which he maintained had been fully and liberally met; and Mr. GLADSTONE pointed out that whatever might be thought as to the grievances complained of, the resolution proposed by the gallant member for Aberdeen could not, in its terms, be accepted, because it did not correctly represent what had been done in the matter. Colonel SYKES, however, insisted upon taking a division, when he defeated the Government, and carried his motion by a majority of 21—113 to 92—a result the announcement of which was received with loud cheers.

The next matter that came before the House was a complaint by Colonel ANSON, on the part of the colonels of the British Army, that they are being superseded in promotion by Colonels of the Indian army. Upon this subject the Government proved less obdurate than upon the previous one; and they readily consented to the appointment of the select committee for which the gallant gentleman had asked. Mr. DOWSE got leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise certain freemen of Dublin, and after disposing of some other business the House adjourned at two o'clock.

The committee of the Surrey Congregational Union have agreed to petition the House of Commons not to pass the Education Bill, if it cannot be so amended as to remove the objections urged against it by Nonconformists.

Nothing is yet determined as to the Ministerial changes consequent upon the death of Lord Clarendon. It is probable, however, that Lord Granville will take the Foreign Office, and will be succeeded in the Colonial Department by Lord Kimberley. If this arrangement be carried into effect, the office of Lord Privy Seal will become vacant; and in filling it up another peer will be introduced into the Cabinet.—*Daily News*.

On authority this morning's papers state that in pursuance of his expressed wishes, the funeral of the late Earl of Clarendon will be of the most strictly private character. None but his nearest relatives will be invited to attend.

In the adverse division on the Irish Land Bill, which took place in the House of Lords on Monday night, the Bishops of Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Down, Exeter, and Manchester voted with the Government. No prelate went into the lobby with the Opposition.

It is stated by the Italian papers that owing to the heat in Rome many of the bishops have fallen ill, and there is some talk of the Council adjourning before coming to a decision upon the dogma of infallibility. According to a letter from Rome in the *Paris Univers*, there were on the 28th inst. ninety-four bishops who had yet to take part in the discussion. This circumstance favoured the opinion that the assembly would be adjourned, as it was considered impossible that any vote could be arrived at before still hotter weather set in, and the city became even more unhealthy.

A Naples journal publishes some information respecting Garibaldi from a recent visitor to Capri. The general was suffering from pains in his loins, and for some days had been unable to stir from his couch. His vines, planted with his own hand, had yielded him an excellent harvest, and his land under cultivation had become fertile enough to maintain about 300 head of cattle and sheep.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The grain-trade at Mark-lane this morning has been rather quiet. The receipts of English produce have been limited, of foreign moderate. Nevertheless the trade has had animation, and sales have progressed heavily at the recent decline. Moderate supplies of barley have been on offer. The trade has been quiet, but prices have ruled steady. Malt has been quiet, at late rates. Oats have been in moderate supply and request, at fully previous prices. Beans and peas have been fully as dear, with a moderate inquiry. For flour the demand has been inactive, at the rates previously current.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	610	—	1,350	250	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	6,010	6,620	—	28,110	750 aks. 5,220 bns.

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."—Messrs. Chapman and Hall write, in correction of sundry erroneous reports, to say that three numbers of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," the novel on which Mr. Dickens was at work when he died, were left complete, in addition to those already published, this being one half of the story as it was intended to be written. These numbers will be published, and the fragment will remain a fragment. Messrs. Chapman and Hall add, "No other writer could be permitted by us to complete the work which Mr. Dickens has left."

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1870.

SUMMARY.

A STATE ball at Buckingham Palace, and a Royal garden party at Windsor, have not prevented the Legislature working with great energy and perseverance during the past week. In four sittings the Upper House has got through the Irish Land Bill in Committee. It has been materially altered, or rather, greatly mutilated. All the amendments of which notice was given by the Duke of Richmond were carried, whenever pressed to a division. It is needless to say that these changes have been in favour of Irish landlords. The scale of compensation has been greatly reduced, and some of the alterations are, as the Lord Chancellor said, of a “pettifogging character.” But the Tory peers were not satisfied with the demands of their leader. In spite of the Duke, Lord Salisbury carried, by a majority of eight, an amendment limiting the retrospective operation of the scale of penalties from tenancies valued at 100/- to tenancies valued at 50/- a year; and Lord Clanricarde, his grace also opposing, defeated the Government by 39 on the important question of improvements; though there is no doubt that improvements are generally made by tenants, and the Bill gives the presumption in their favour. The House of Lords has decided that all claims must be proved by evidence, which would be simply to defraud the occupiers of their rights without redress. This is the most serious alteration in the Bill, which, as the Earl of Fingall courageously says, was received with complacency on the second reading, and is being cut up piecemeal in Committee. The report is to be received on Tuesday next. When it returns to the Commons there can be no doubt that the principal changes introduced by the Tory landlords will be promptly and sternly rejected.

After four evenings' debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Richard's amendment to the motion for going into Committee on the Elementary Education Bill was rejected on Saturday morning by 421 to 60 votes, after a very conciliatory speech from Mr. Gladstone describing in full the changes proposed in the original

measure, and expressing the intention of the Government to push it forward with all possible expedition. On Monday, and again yesterday, the House went into Committee, and eight clauses have been disposed of. An attempt on the part of Mr. Walter to make the creation of a school board in every school district compulsory was opposed by the Government. But Mr. Forster proposes to give a permissive power for the creation of boards where those who would elect them make application to the Privy Council, or where the managers of voluntary schools can show that, without aid from the rates, the schools will be discontinued. Though the Opposition was alarmed at this concession, Mr. Walter was not satisfied, and his amendment was rejected by 303 to 112. At attempt made by Mr. Pease to alter the time-table conscience clause which applies to denominational schools by leaving the managers to fix the time of religious instruction, was defeated by the united strength of the Liberal party. Mr. Forster declined on the proposal of Mr. McArthur to prohibit the inspectors from examining in religious subjects, but the clause declares that it is no official part of their duty. Yesterday the much-debated seventh clause was passed, after a last and unsuccessful effort on the part of Lord Robert Montagu to get the conditions under which the Education Grant is to be distributed inserted in the Bill, with the view of protecting the voluntary schools against the caprice of some future Minister or change of policy. The clauses relative to rate-aided schools have yet to be discussed.

The death of Lord Clarendon will still further weaken the administrative force of the Government. Mr. Bright, although rapidly recovering, is yet unable to resume his official and Parliamentary duties, and the First Lord of the Admiralty has also been obliged to seek repose. It may therefore be expected that the changes consequent upon the loss of the Foreign Secretary will be speedily completed. According to general report Earl Granville will succeed his lamented friend at the Foreign Office, and the Earl of Kimberley accept the Colonial Office; leaving vacant the office of Lord Privy Seal, which will, it is thought, be filled up from the House of Lords. Lord Granville has many qualities, and the special knowledge and experience which will fit him to succeed Lord Clarendon as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his sympathies are in harmony with that pacific and non-interfering policy upon which Mr. Gladstone's Administration was established.

The inquiry into the terrible accident to an excursion train, which took place early last week near Newark, and resulted in the death of eighteen persons and the injury of a very large number, closed yesterday. The catastrophe was caused by the breaking of the axle of a truck belonging to a goods train which was thrown across the line shortly before the arrival of the excursionists. Captain Tyler having reported that the flaw in the axle could not have been discovered by an ordinary examination, and that no one was to blame for this shocking tragedy, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict in that sense, with a recommendation that some means should be devised for a periodical testing of axles. It is certain that the Great Northern Company, on whose line the accident occurred, are in no way to blame, and that whatever responsibility there may be belongs to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, to whom the goods train belonged.

The foreign news of the week is again unimportant. In the French Legislature the Ministry have carried their measure for the nomination of mayors by the Government out of the Municipal Councils—thereby refusing all local rights—by large majorities.—The Spanish Cortes, having passed the Bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, have adjourned, and the Regent and Marshal Prim have gone to the sea-side to enjoy a summer holiday. Some feeble efforts are also being made in Brazil to deal with the slavery question, but the Government are not in earnest in the matter.—From the United States we learn that Mr. Motley is to be recalled from London—the reasons are not explained—and that some of the Fenian raiders have been put on trial for a violation of the neutrality laws, but that the hearing of the cases has been postponed.

THE EDUCATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Mr. FORSTER'S Elementary Education Bill, having surmounted its first great difficulty, makes rapid and triumphant progress through Committee, deviating from the course originally determined for it only as the Vice-President of the Council assents. It was foreseen from the

beginning that the semi-Liberals who sit on the Conservative side of the House, and the semi-Conservatives who sit on the Liberal side of the House, would, if united by the action of the Government, overwhelm the decided of both parties. And, if to carry an Education Bill of any kind, at any cost, this Session, has been Mr. Forster's object, he will in all probability succeed in achieving it. He has at command a sufficient majority to laugh at opposition. The measure may or may not turn out to be worthy of a statesman's reputation. It may be solid enough to last through a generation, or slight enough to break down in five years. It may lay a basis of educational denominationalism broad enough to give its own character to whatever structure shall rest upon it, or it may chance to exert an assimilative agency powerful enough to defeat the main object of those whose first and chief anxiety has been to carry it through Parliament. The House seems to be far less concerned to pass a measure embodying sound and enduring principles, than to pass a Bill of some sort before the recess. Such states of Parliamentary feeling are not altogether uncommon. Difficulties are evaded for a long succession of years, and when everybody grows ashamed of having so long shirked his plain duty, a rush is made, careless of what is trodden under feet, towards the fulfilment of it. When the fit is on, the obligation must be discharged instantly, must be discharged anyhow, rather than left to the chance of another period of delay. So it is, that what begins in dislike ends in blunders—and the duties we have put off until they cannot with decency be put off any more, are performed at last with a haste and a clumsiness which deprive the discharge of them of more than half its value.

The debate on Mr. Richard's amendment was brought to a close on Friday afternoon. Four hundred and twenty-one votes to sixty attested the determination of the House of Commons to hold the State responsible for religious teaching in primary day-schools. “Very logical in theory,” was the confession of the Prime Minister in relation to the last clause of the hon. member for Merthyr Tydfil's amendment, “but quite inadmissible because the country will not have it.” Well, he was right. But the country wanted truthful and courageous guidance, which Her Majesty's Ministers, on this occasion, declined to give it. Nevertheless, there were sixty-two men who could not reconcile it to their conscience to see so prompt a revulsion from past precedents, without recording their conviction that the course adopted by the Government was an unnecessary and unjustifiable departure from sound statesmanship. That the painful duty was performed with dignity, and with praiseworthy temperateness of spirit, was admitted on all hands. That the four days' debate was not time thrown away—was, perhaps, time really saved—was also conceded with admirable fairness, by the leader of the House. The protracted discussion threw a steady light upon the details which would presently have to be examined, and revealed the general bearings of them both in regard to the principle under discussion, and in their relations one to another. In no other way could the subject have been so broadly surveyed or so intelligently analysed. Thus, the minority were not without their appropriate reward.

It will scarcely be necessary, we hope, to point out to our circle of readers, the consistency of the position taken up by Mr. Richard with one of the leading principles hitherto contended for by modern Nonconformists—that money taken by law from all classes of citizens indiscriminately, ought not to be applied to the teaching of religious dogmas believed by only this or that section of the public. But this was not the main argument insisted upon by either Mr. Richard, Mr. Winterbotham, or Mr. Miall, in support of the amendment. The last-named member, indeed, is taunted with having said nothing “new,” and, almost as a matter of course, what he did say which had the smallest tinge of novelty in it was passed by in silence, and he was severely handled for what he did not say. He did not argue that children of tender years—gutter children, more especially—ought to be handed over from the schoolmaster to the minister for their religious teaching. When he uttered his confident belief that the various communities of Christian disciples would, unless blinded by false appearances, rise to the greatness of the occasion which invoked their interposition and assistance, he guarded himself against confounding Christian churches with the ministers who teach and preside over them. He predicted that the urgency of the need which a simply secular system of education would disclose would compel the religious denominations to improvise special machinery adapted to the sympathies and interests of children. He in-

stanced women as being peculiarly qualified to enter upon such a sphere of duty—women of social position, too, guided by the counsels, and stimulated by the exhortations, of their respective spiritual pastors. All this, however, was overlooked as utterly unworthy of having been said, because (which we were not aware of) it had been said before, and the hon. gentleman was cudgeled because, "for this occasion only," he had invested ministers of religion with a factitious importance, when in reality he said very little of ministers, and very much of religious organisations. In a stampede, however, all run the same way, and none regards what he may happen to trample under foot.

The debate came to an end at last—and the division followed. Seven to one is a very discouraging minority where the motive of going to a division is expectation of triumph. In this case, such was not the motive, and hence no mortification was felt. Mr. Richard and his friends were agreeably surprised that so many representative men had cheerfully braved the supposed ordeal. They have weathered their short storm of ridicule. But they have done something far more satisfactory. They have enounced principles which they believe to be in harmony with the natural constitution of things, and therefore with the mind of God, and they have attested their own confidence as well as earnestness by their votes. Their peace of mind will not depend upon the issue, it suffices that they have obeyed the dictates of conscience. Yet, let it be borne in mind, the educational struggle is not yet over. Government will in all probability pass their Bill as it stands, and loud and great will be the rejoicing of its friends. Only—only—there will not be the end of the matter. Compromises based upon fallacious premises never do end save with their own ultimate destruction. We have not heard the last about denominational schools, and the religious teaching of the schoolmaster. Perhaps we shall hear more about it next Session in connection with Ireland. Should this be so, the minority of sixty will not look back upon the Parliamentary experience of last week as either ungrateful or altogether thrown away.

LORD CLARENDON.

THE sudden and lamented death of the Earl of Clarendon painfully reminds us how many of the foremost statesmen of the day are veterans in years, though still vigorous in powers, and creates that mingled apprehension and pride which is felt when our public men, like the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, die in harness, or are too prodigal of their restricted strength in the public service. It has always been to us a mystery that so many of the statesmen of England, notwithstanding the fearful strain of public life, attain to a ripe old age, and are able to work like galley-slaves without breaking down under the pressure earlier in life. Among the many explanations of this phenomenon, temperance in living, methodical habits, equanimity of mind, and the absence of party rancour, are not the least obvious. No doubt this high state of discipline helped Lord Clarendon, notwithstanding his habits of unrewarded industry, to attain to the advanced age of three score years and ten.

The late Foreign Secretary faithfully served his country in various capacities more or less for half a century. Bred to the diplomatic profession, he was able to take a prominent part in other spheres of labour, though in later life he was known to the public almost exclusively in connection with foreign politics. But Mr. Villiers had something to do with the initiation of the Irish Education scheme; he served for a short time at the Board of Trade; and he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the fearful crisis of the Irish famine, which taxed to the utmost his skill as an administrator and his prudence and firmness as a statesman. That he should be more popular on entering upon the Viceroyalty than on quitting it, was due more to the troubles of the period than to any lack of statesmanlike qualities. No one at that exciting era, when disaffection was in the ascendant, could have been the idol of the Irish people unless he had been ready to wink at treason.

Subsequently Lord Clarendon restricted himself to his own profession, for success in which his brilliant services as Ambassador at Madrid had marked him out. His great experience, official aptitude, knowledge of the world and of European Courts, and his consummate address, soon won him the fitting position of Minister for Foreign Affairs. When Lord Russell retired during the Crimean war, after the Vienna Conference, Lord Clarendon succeeded him, and his influence helped to avert the protracted struggle, and bring about an early peace. His diplomatic abilities were of great service during the Paris Congress, where he assisted, as far as

was discreet, the cause of Italian independence; and at a subsequent European Council his lordship strongly urged the necessity and policy of international arbitration as a substitute for war. After Lord Palmerston had attained the Premiership, Lord Clarendon became the recognised head of English diplomacy; so much so that on two several occasions the Earl of Derby invited him to take the seals of the Foreign Office under a Conservative Government, which he declined. To that influential position he was again called when Mr. Gladstone formed the present Cabinet. He was felt to be a safe Foreign Minister. His conciliatory address and skill were conspicuously shown in the Alabama negotiations; his energy, devotion, and warmth of feeling in relation to the Greek massacres, took the world by surprise, and probably shortened his days.

Lord Clarendon was one of the best specimens of the diplomatist of the old school. His early training and lack of experience as a legislator—he was never in the House of Commons—placed him at a disadvantage as a public man, but his uprightness, sagacity, and knowledge of men saved him from pedantry. With his great stores of information and strong good sense, he was well adapted to become the connecting link between two different systems of foreign policy, and to prevent the Foreign Office from falling into atrophy or meddling and muddling in "high politics." To the general public the brilliancy of his conversational powers and the great charm of his manner, though they have done good and constant service in Courts and Cabinets, are almost a revelation. His lordship belonged to a profession in which caution is a cardinal virtue. But at the fitting exigency he could be bold and outspoken. Alike when he described the conduct of some Irish landlords towards their tenants as "felonious," and risked his reputation to save his countrymen in Greece, the late Foreign Minister evinced moral courage of a high order.

Lord Granville describes his lamented colleague as "dying under the weight of public affairs," Lord Derby speaks of him as "setting an example of a life of indefatigable industry, passed in the service of the State." This is honourable and weighty testimony to the worth of the deceased statesman. To a great extent, the qualities and attainments of Lord Clarendon which made his life most useful were a growth rather than a gift, the ripe fruits of active observation and careful self-training during a long lifetime. To the Cabinet of which he was a conspicuous ornament, already weakened by the illness of two of its members, the death of Lord Clarendon will be a serious, because an irreparable, loss.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ORLEANIST PRINCES.

THE true value and significance of the late Plebiscitum is to be estimated by the reply which will be given to the petition, or rather the demand, of the Orleanist Princes. It was said at the time that a favourable national vote would so consolidate the Napoleon dynasty that its enemies would be in despair. Indeed, the Emperor is reported to have declared beforehand:—"If I only get as many as six million of votes, I will permit the Royal exiles to return to France." Nevertheless, the elect of six millions and a half is greatly disturbed by this appeal of his rivals, and his Ministers have given peremptory instructions to get it quashed as soon as possible. The committee of the Legislative Body have, with the exception of one member, reported against the concession, and there is little doubt that the Chamber will refuse the claim by an overwhelming majority. Napoleon III., notwithstanding his apparent popularity, does not regard it as safe to allow the Orleanist family to return to France; and he is probably right.

The case of these Princes is one of great hardship and of clear injustice. They were ostracised, in a time of great excitement, when the insurrection against Louis Philippe resulted in the expulsion of himself and his family from France; and the decree of banishment, which still remains in force, was the hasty act of the Republican Government which succeeded. In exile the sons of Louis Philippe have conducted themselves with dignity and resignation, engaging in no plots, making no exciting appeals, though showing on occasions, but not obtrusively, their strong attachment to their country. During the long twenty years of their expatriation they have exhibited a manly fortitude which has won for them universal respect and sympathy in England, and though they have not led an inactive life amongst us, they have never obtruded themselves upon the British public, but have been content to cultivate those domestic virtues which have ever distinguished the

Orleanist family. The young Count de Paris has grown from boyhood to man's estate without visiting the land of his birth, and two at least of his uncles have obtained no mean reputation as accomplished writers on questions of general political interest.

The reasons why the Emperor is not disposed to indulge in an act of magnanimity towards these exemplary Royal exiles are not far to seek. He may excuse himself on the plea that what they demand as a right they ought to have sought as a favour, and that while seeking readmission to France as citizens, they ought to have formally renounced all claims to the throne. But there are more cogent reasons for rejecting the appeal, though they can hardly be formally stated. The Count de Paris in France might not threaten the ascendancy of Napoleon III., but he may prove to be a formidable rival to the Prince Imperial in the affections of the people. His presence would perhaps help to detach from the Empire those Orleanist statesmen and politicians who have lately shown an inclination to accept the situation, in the hope of a restoration of constitutional Government. The return of these Princes would moreover revive the question of the restoration of the sequestered estates of the Orleanists, which the French Government has no desire to disturb.

The prayer of the exiled Princes is couched in terms which imply an expectation that it will not be granted. It rather takes the form of a spirited manifesto than of a humble claim for clemency. The mere discussion of their petition will be an embarrassment to the Imperial Court. The protracted nature of their misfortunes, and the constancy of their patriotism, will tend to enlist the sympathy of a nation that knows all the tricks, and remembers the broken promises of their present Sovereign. The Count de Paris, if he has not won a great name, has no black past to atone for. Publicity in the case of these injured exiles may be the prelude to popularity. Their petition is calculated to touch that *amour propre* which is so characteristic of the French nation, and it is quite possible that their sudden appearance on the political stage with so many claims to the pity and admiration of their countrymen may become a new and serious danger to the Empire. It is a spectre that will probably haunt the declining years of Napoleon III.

Will it quicken his desire to outbid all rivals by satisfying the legitimate demands of his subjects? So sagacious a Sovereign can hardly suppose that his subjects will always be content with the mere semblance of free institutions, or that they have forgotten the disappointments and illusions of the last few months. Whether the Emperor will retrace his steps in time, and concede instead of procrastinate, is doubtful. The petition of the Orleanist Princes must be to him a painful warning that his dynasty is not secure, and perhaps they are more formidable rivals on the banks of the Thames than if they lived in retirement at Paris. To reject their prayer, and to cheat the hopes of France, will ere long bring that retribution which ever follows the infatuation of princes, whether they be Bourbons, Orleanists, or Napoleonists.

LINKING THE NATIONS TOGETHER.

Is this really the dull prosaic age so bitterly mourned by some of our more despondent brethren? Has the period of scientific discovery and marvels actually passed away, never to return? Have all the hidden secrets of nature become revealed and left nothing for the student or the philosopher to investigate? Impossible. The past was great, but the present is greater. In science, as in mechanics, the rate of progress seems to have become accelerated with every onward stride. A few generations ago, and the spirit of scientific research was in its infancy, producing little more than curious toys for the world to gape and wonder at; now, it has become a powerful giant, whose strength is ceaselessly being rendered subservient to the requirements of man. Two centuries and a half have not yet elapsed since Bacon, the father of experimental philosophy, treading in the wake of the learned monk, his illustrious namesake, commenced placing on a systematic basis the hitherto desultory and purposeless labours of the scientific student, exchanging the teachings of actual experiment for the empty dreams of unreal speculation; yet already the progress of scientific discovery is beginning to prove mightier than the armies of kings and emperors, to perceptibly affect the political and social condition of the world. Little did the sanguine founders of the Royal Society dream of the tremendous forces they were unconsciously calling into play. We smile as we read of their seemingly childish mechanical puzzles, scientific toys, and optical delusions; yet but for these we might never have had the steam-engine or

the electric telegraph. We wonder how intelligent and well-informed men like Boyle, Moray, or Clarke could have wasted so much valuable time in apparently useless experiments; yet had it not been for the pioneer labours of these enthusiasts, we might not have had a Newton, a Franklin, a Faraday, or a Tyndall. There are no sudden discoveries in science. Every fresh result, every new formula, is the product of previous long-continued research and toil. Idleness has no chance in the scientific world. Indolence in the student or the philosopher signifies ultimate disappointment and despair. It is amusing to read the story of science in its infancy; it is both instructive and startling to note its history when full grown. Even the most thoughtless might obtain a lesson therefrom.

We pace the London streets, and very commonplace do they appear to us. There is nothing strange or wonderful in their aspect. Yet, underneath our feet, message after message is being flashed on the wings of the lightning to every part of the kingdom, even to the most distant countries on the surface of the globe. How poor and feeble seem the marvellous exploits of the ancient magicians compared with those of modern science. Even the startling mysteries of Isis fall into insignificance contrasted with the revelations made by the hand of the scientific philosopher. When Moore penned that strange and fascinating narrative, the "Epicurean," he thought that the powers of fiction had transcended those of fact, yet his fertile imagination could produce nothing half so wondrous or incredible as what have now become the everyday realities of science. What are the startling marvels through which the Memphian priests conducted their would-be disciples, compared with those which have enabled man to compel the elements to obey his behest? There are more thrilling wonders to be witnessed in an English drawing-room than ever met the gaze of the affrighted worshippers assembled in the semi-gloom of an Egyptian temple. The company which recently met in Mr. John Pender's mansion in Arlington-street, for the purpose of celebrating the completion of submarine communication between London and Bombay, beheld things far more extraordinary, far more seemingly incomprehensible, than could have been produced by the most skilful, experienced, and ingenious of Pharaoh's hierophants. It is only our increasing familiarity with the marvels of science which renders them apparently so devoid of interest to us. When Franklin drew an electric spark from the clouds, the public excitement in Europe and America knew no bounds. A generation or two later, the same principle is rendered the means of annihilating time and space, of bringing the most distant countries into instantaneous communication with each other; yet people have scarcely time to discourse of the marvel, or to bestow a thought on the new phenomena which the labours of science have disclosed to their view.

The event celebrated at Mr. Pender's residence possesses more historic importance than many could at once perceive. Royalty never took part in proceedings more remarkable or more full of auspicious promise of the future, than those which the Heir-Apparent honoured by his presence. Yet had the Prince of Wales been absent, the occasion would have lost none of its significance. The linking together of the Eastern and Western hemispheres in the bonds of electric communication is an occurrence which marks the commencement of a new era in the political and social history of the world, another step towards the consummation of the world-old poetic idea of the union of the nations in one vast and loving brotherhood. Is there no poetry in all this? Had Milton been alive, could his muse have remained silent in the presence of such marvels? There was more of real poetry in the crowded Arlington-street conversations, with all its fashionable conventionalities and unmeaning decorum, than is to be found in nine-tenths of the hackneyed themes which inspire our would-be Shakespeares or Tennysons. A touch of the needle, and, lo! swifter than thought, the message had sped thousands of miles away, past wave-washed Falmouth, past the rocky fortress of Gibraltar, past swart Malta, through the Red Sea, on to India's "coral strand," and was being delivered to England's Viceroy in his stately oriental palace. Another touch of the quivering point and, lo! the expression of our wishes is already crossing the Rocky Mountains and finding a resting-place on the distant shores of the Pacific! The humble telegraphic worker, sitting on his stool in front of the little white-faced dial, yields an influence far more potent than ever was possessed by the "mighty ones of old"; a power more tremendous than the proudest conqueror could possibly dream of; a spell destined to revolutionise the entire face of society. The electric telegraph is rapidly becoming

that which Archimedes vainly sighed for—a lever with which to move the earth.

Yet how insignificant appear the means to the end! We look at the thin string-like wire disappearing through the floor or vanishing through the ceiling, and it becomes difficult to imagine that by means of the slender thread, no thicker than an infant's finger, we are enabled to hold instantaneous converse with our friends in almost every civilised country on the face of the globe. True, we have not yet got to the Antipodes, but this is merely a question of time. When the South Australian Government shall have carried out their intention of carrying the telegraphic wires across the Australian Continent, the crowning triumph of electric telegraphy will have become achieved, and the uttermost ends of the world brought together. And what then? Who can tell? Even as the early philosophers of Gresham College were unable to perceive that their simple experiments were merely the preliminary movements of the great wave of modern scientific research and discovery, which has landed the intrepid explorers on the *terra firma* of realised fact; so is it difficult for us to divine whether all these latter-day marvels are gradually leading us. Of one thing, however, we may be perfectly certain: mankind cannot fail, in the long run, to become the gainers. The steam-engine and the electric telegraph are silently breaking down the barriers of prejudice which have so long kept asunder the nations of the world. With their aid the floodgates of thought and knowledge are being opened yet wider, and the blessings of peace and social progress more fully diffused among mankind. The East gave to the West its population, and now the West is giving to the East the germs of a mightier and truer civilisation than Oriental sages ever ventured to dream of. Mr. John Pender, amid the crowd of guests in his Piccadilly mansion, was a far greater man than even an Alexander or a Cesar. They represented the triumphs of brute force, a power often as fatal to the conquerors as to the conquered; but the wealthy north-country capitalist—scarcely known, even by name, to the majority of his countrymen—stood forth for the moment as the representative of an influence against which the sword is powerless, an influence destined to aid the social and physical regeneration of mankind, and to render impossible the cruel and desolating arts of tyranny and war.

IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says the Federalists held another meeting on Thursday evening, which was presided over by Alderman Gregg. The principal speakers were Mr. Butt, Q.C., Sir W. Wilde, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Dennehy, and a number of the corps. Several new adhesions to the movement from Conservative as well as Liberal ranks were announced, and subscriptions of £1. each handed in.

The trial of Peter Barrett, for the third time, for attempting to murder Captain Lambert, commenced on Thursday in the Court of Queen's Bench. There was extraordinary difficulty in getting a jury; the panel having to be called on heavy fines. The Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown. On Saturday Baron Fitzgerald summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." There was much cheering both inside and outside of the court.

During the past week Cork has been the scene of Trades Union riots, the tailors being on strike. On Friday many of the participants in the riots of the previous night were brought before the magistrates. Some were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and others were committed for trial at the assizes. On Saturday night the rioting was renewed. About eleven o'clock the mob assembled in Cornmarket-street, and pelted the police with stones. The police charged the mob down Castle-street with bayonets, stabbing a man named Brien through the lungs dangerously. A mounted policeman received a blow from a stone, rendering him insensible for an hour. The mob proceeded to Main-street, and at midnight attacked and wrecked the house of Messrs. King, large importers of English-made boots and shoes, carrying off a quantity with them. The shops of other obnoxious persons were wrecked, and the stables of Mr. Daly were set on fire. The mob smashed the windows of Shandon Church. Twelve persons were arrested. The strike has extended generally through the labouring classes. Several persons were beaten for attempting to resume work. The city is in a state of great excitement, and is occupied by police and military. The Mayor has issued a proclamation warning all persons against being in the streets after nine o'clock, and it has had a good effect.

Gadshill-place, Higham, near Rochester, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, will be sold by auction by Messrs. Norton, Trist, Watney, and Co., at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, in August next, in two lots. Besides being the favourite home of Charles Dickens, Gadshill was the scene of one of Shakespeare's plays, *Henry IV.*, and is thus doubly historic.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Legislative Body:—

Twickenham, June 19.
Messieurs les Députés,—You have had laid before you a proposal to abrogate the exceptional measures levelled against us.

In the face of this proposition we feel bound not to remain silent. Since 1848, under the Government of the Republic, we have protested against this law which exiles us, a law which nothing justified then, and nothing has justified since, and we now renew our protest before the representatives of our country. It is not a favour that we ask, it is our right, a right which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we alone are despoiled; it is our country to which we ask to be restored—our country which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which not one of our traditions separates us, and whose name alone ever makes our hearts beat; for nothing can compensate the exiled for their absent country.

COMTE DE PARIS.
PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.
DUC D'AUMALE.
DUC DE CHARTRES.

The petition was referred to a committee which met on Monday. MM. Ollivier and Chevandier de Valdrome were present. The Minister of Justice said the Government demanded that the Legislative Body should reject the petition by passing to the order of the day. The committee passed to the order of the day by eight votes against one. M. Gustave Fould, the dissenting member, maintained that the petition should be referred to the Government for examination. The subject will come under the consideration of the Legislative Body on Saturday next. The *France* says that the principal reason of the Government's opposing the petition is that a demand like that of the Orleans Princes could only properly be addressed to the Emperor, accompanied by a formal renunciation of all claims to the throne.

The Government bill proposing that the Mayors shall be chosen out of, but not by, the Municipal Councils has been under discussion on the Legislative Body. The Chamber rejected, by 176 votes against 59, an amendment moved by M. Pontals, that the Government should only nominate the Mayors in communes containing 6,000 inhabitants. The amendment of the Marquis d'Andelarre, proposing that the Government should choose the Mayors from three persons recommended by the Municipal Councils, was negatived by 173 votes against 55. On Monday the articles of the bill were adopted. M. Ollivier declared that the Government considers the present bill final.

ITALY.

A monument was inaugurated on Friday last on the field of San Martino to the soldiers that fell there on June 24, 1859. Prince Humbert, Prince di Carignano, the Italian Ministers and deputations from the Italian Parliament, together with representatives of Austria and France, were present at the ceremony. At the conclusion of the proceedings the party proceeded to the field of Solferino, where a similar ceremony took place. It is estimated that about 40,000 persons were present. At a banquet which followed in the evening, the toast of "The three armies which valiantly fought on the plains of Solferino and San Martino," was proposed by Prince Humbert.

SPAIN.

The advices from Madrid state that there will be no further discussion as to the throne until the re-assembling of the Cortes at the end of October. Great complaints are made of the want of business tact and promptitude in dealing with the fiscal affairs of the State; but opinions are expressed that inherently the finances of the country are capable of being put into a position as good as those of any nation in Europe. The expenses, it is maintained, might be reduced one-third; but such efforts as are made in that direction are feeble. The feeling in favour of a connection with Portugal continues undiminished, and a belief seems to be entertained that to confer the throne on the son of the present King of Portugal, now only three years old, with Dom Fernando as Regent during his minority, would, if it could be brought about, prove for both countries a happy solution.

The Cortes have rejected the amendment of Senor Castelar, proposing the immediate abolition of slavery, and passed the Government Bill by 78 against 48 votes. The Abolitionists will give a banquet to Senor Castelar in acknowledgment of his speech against slavery.

The Regent has gone to San Ildefonso, and General Prim to Toledo, on his way to Vichy.

BELGIUM.

The *Journal des Débats* says the political situation in Belgium remains unchanged. M. de Theux, the Chief of the Right, has had frequent interviews with the King, but it is not thought he will succeed the ex-Minister, M. Fièvre-Orban. The King is reported to have sent for M. d'Anethan, who was formerly Minister. Both M. Thieu and M. d'Anethan are representatives of the most extreme ideas of the clerical party, and the latter made himself very unpopular whilst in office by a project of law against the liberty of the press.

GREECE.

Five brigands taken near Corinth were sent back

there on the 9th inst. for execution. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The last account that has reached the Government represents Takos with a few followers as having joined another band in Epirus. The prisoners all declare that since he has lost the aid of his brother Chrestos he will never again become the chief of a band; for though Chrestos was only his lieutenant, he was the mainspring of all the projects of the band, the fertile contriver of plots, and inexhaustible in his schemes for obtaining information. It is much to be regretted that he was not captured alive, which could easily have been done, as he surrendered, crying out, 'Don't kill me, lads!' and holding up his hands for quarter. The Ministry of M. Zaimis is said to be in no danger for the present; the belief is that it is sustained by Russia. The King is for the present at Corfu."

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says:—"Lord Clarendon has resumed the negotiations for the despatch of a collective note to Greece, signed by the protecting Powers, and Italy, Austria, and Prussia, relative to the affair of the brigands at Marathon. In order not to complicate the question, and to avoid furnishing Russia with a pretext to decline signing the note, England and Italy will settle directly with Greece the question of the indemnity. The note, which is now accepted by all the Powers, states the impression produced on the whole civilised world by the massacre at Marathon, and recommends Greece to adopt measures to prevent the repetition of similar revolting scenes."

UNITED STATES.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a substitute for the resolution passed by the House of Representatives, with reference to Cuba. It protests against the barbarities of the war, and insists on their cessation. It also expresses regret that Spain continues the system of negro slavery in Cuba, and that she persists in her efforts to maintain by violence her jurisdiction over the island contrary to the terms of progress.

The announcement that Mr. Motley is not to continue to represent the United States in London is confirmed. According to the American correspondent of the *Times*, the President recently stated that he intended to remove Mr. Motley as soon as a suitable successor could be found. Mr. Fish is spoken of as likely to come to England.

Three Fenian raiders, Starr, Thompson, and Mamir, were on Monday arraigned for violating the Neutrality Laws in the United States' Court at Canandaigua, New York. The prisoners pleaded "Not guilty" in each case, and counsel asked the postponement of the trial, to give time to prepare the defence. The trial is postponed to July 12th.

The House of Representatives on Monday, by a vote of 109 to 49, passed a resolution ordering the Ways and Means Committee to report forthwith a bill reducing the duties on imported salt 50 per cent.

The Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the present wheat crop at a decrease of five per cent. throughout the country, while the hay is estimated largely to exceed the average. Cotton also promises to exceed the crop of last year.

BRAZIL.

Two bills, referring to the abolition of slavery, have been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, declaring in future that all children born of slave parents shall be free. A special committee has been appointed to discuss the report on the Emancipation Bills. The definite treaty of peace between the Allies and the Provisional Government has not yet been signed.

CANADA.

Advices from Montreal mention that on the 13th instant, Prince Arthur was invested with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, by the Governor-General of Canada, who had received a special warrant from Her Majesty for conferring the honour. It is stated that notwithstanding continuous rain there was a large crowd of people in the streets, and that the hall in which the ceremony took place was filled with a very brilliant company.

News from the Red River Settlements state that the insurgent leader, Riel, still withholds his assent to the provisions of the Manitoba Bill, but that no serious obstacles are expected.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

According to a Spanish telegram, Spain, England, and Holland have decided to organise an expedition to Oceania to put an end to piracy.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Bengal Government has received instructions to levy an Education Tax upon real property.

Advices from China announce that permission has been obtained at Pekin to carry the China submarine cable to Shanghai, provided the end is not landed.

The Governor of the West India island of St. Thomas has issued a proclamation placing the island again under the protection of Denmark, in consequence of the failure of the United States to ratify the annexation treaty.

The death of M. Barbes, one of the most irreconcilable of the French "Irreconcilables," has just taken place at the Hague. M. Barbes was mixed up with all the revolutionary movements in France during the last quarter of a century, and in 1849 he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was liberated by the Emperor in 1854. He was born September 16, 1792.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—Mr. Johnson is said to be engaged on a history of the events of his term of office.

THE LATE FENIAN FIASCO.—A complete statement of the losses of the Fenians in their recent marauding expedition in Canada gives eleven killed and seventeen wounded, three of them mortally. The border is now clear, both of Fenians and United States' troops.

ABDICATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.—It is announced from Paris that at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon Queen Isabella solemnly abdicated the crown of Spain in favour of her son the Prince of Asturias. All the members of her family are said to have been present at the ceremony, and several French functionaries of rank also attended as witnesses for the Emperor Napoleon. Previous to affixing her signature Queen Isabella read a farewell manifesto to the Spanish people. The Queen has notified to the Pope her abdication in favour of the Prince of Asturias, praying His Holiness at the same time to bless the prince's cause and Spain.

GREAT SALT LAKE.—American papers report that a subterranean outlet to the Great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corinne, and between Fremont and Kimball Islands. It is stated that the schooner Pioneer, Captain Hannah, while sailing in that vicinity on the 5th of June was drawn into an opening, which is an immense maelstrom, or whirlpool, and the descent and circular motion of the water were so rapid and violent that the vessel was made to spin around in it with frightful velocity, and it was only in consequence of a high wind prevailing at the time that she was enabled to sail beyond the influence of the awful chasm. A party of scientific men was about to leave Corinne to examine the supposed outlet.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.—The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says that the persecution with which the Catholics of Poland have been visited, has now been extended to the Baltic provinces of Russia. All public functionaries belonging to the Reformed Church are compelled to attend all the religious solemnities celebrated in the Russian churches in honour of the Emperor or other members of the Imperial family. They have in vain represented that they perform those religious duties in their own places of worship, and they have been informed that the Greek faith being that of the State, they must attend all solemn ceremonies the object of which is to implore the Divine blessing in favour of the reigning dynasty.

On the occasion of the last celebration of the Emperor's birthday, the Governor of Riga, in order to ascertain whether all the Protestant functionaries had really been present at the *Té Deum*, gave notice that immediately after the religious ceremony he would, on behalf of the Emperor, receive the congratulations of the civil and military authorities. The proselytism thus sought to be carried out to the detriment of their co-religionists has greatly excited the French Protestants, and a member of the Evangelical Consistory of Paris, M. de Pressensé, has ventured to address himself directly to the Emperor, in the hope of securing to the Protestants of the Baltic provinces the liberty of conscience which they had been promised. The Czar received the petition at Ems, and he said in reply to M. de Pressensé that if that gentleman chose to visit him during his stay in Germany His Majesty would be willing to see him. Acting upon this invitation, M. de Pressensé has proceeded to Jungerheim, near Darmstadt, where the Emperor has lately been staying.

THE POPE'S PRETENSIONS TO MIRACULOUS POWERS.—The *Gertenlaube* gives the following account of a Papal miracle:—Shortly after Easter an event occurred in Rome which throws an interesting light on the state of things in the Eternal City, and of the views of the Pope regarding his own person and office. The scene is at Monte Mario, in the neighbourhood of Villa Melini. Leaning heavily on the arm of an attendant, the Pope climbed the steep ascent, the impersonation of corporeal weakness and decrepitude. Among a troop of mendicants, there was one lame of both feet. The Pope drew near, the withered countenance of the beggar brightened up; he raised his hands, and every feature seemed to say:—"Master, have pity on me!" Pope Pius went up to him. Profoundly agitated, he raised his hand, and said to the infirm mendicant, "Arise, take up thy bed, and walk!" The poor sufferer stood a moment as if electrified, and then, with sparkling eyes, sprang up, and advanced two or three paces. The countenance of the Pope beamed with rapture, but in a few seconds the seemingly healed beggar fell heavily to the ground. The Pontiff cried a second time:—"Arise, and walk!" but when the patient sprang up again only to fall down anew, the hands of the Pope trembled, his voice became hoarse, and he repeated the command a third time stammering. Yet another convulsive effort, and the eyes of the half-savage and filthy Lazarus revealed horribly all his suffering and his disappointment. The face of Pope Pius became deadly pale, while he was borne, half fainting, to his carriage. In another moment the vehicle was rolling away at a furious pace, while the unfortunate mendicant lay writhing on the street and groaning.

AN ASTUTE BISHOP.—The following story is current:—The Bishop of Winchester having heard that he figured in "Lothair," inquired of a friend who had had an early opportunity of perusing that work, what kind of a person Mr. Disraeli had presented to his readers in the character of the Anglican bishop. The friend replied politely that the bishop was represented as a man of most suave manners, large knowledge of the world, and as being a great favourite with the ladies. "Oh," said the bishop, "then that must be meant for the Archbishop of York."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Friday afternoon Her Majesty gave a grand garden party at Windsor Castle, for which, as already stated, great preparations had been made. A long range of marqueses and tents had been erected upon the lawn in front of the east terrace. These were furnished with couches, ottomans, chairs, and druggeting. The guests came down from London in special trains ordered for them, and General Seymour received them at Windsor Station, whence they were conveyed in Royal carriages to the Castle. Unfortunately the weather was not propitious for this outdoor fete, frequent showers falling. Her Majesty's guests had to be received, in fact, in the State apartments instead of in the tents on the lawn, though these were afterwards brought into requisition. The Royal visitors included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Waldemar of Sleswick-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the Prince and Princess of Teck. It was noted that morning dress was the rule, but there were many exceptions. Ladies as well as gentlemen wore real flowers, and almost every lady carried a bouquet. The floral decorations here and in the marqueses were of the most beautiful kind. About half-past five o'clock the rain ceased, and the weather cleared sufficiently to allow of Her Majesty's guests assembling beneath the splendid range of tents upon the lawn in front of the east terrace of the Castle, where refreshments were served. As the evening advanced, the company were enabled to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Royal grounds and the lovely walks around the Castle. The weather remained fine till the departure of the guests from the Castle, which commenced shortly after seven o'clock. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a garden party on Saturday afternoon, at Chiswick, to a very large company. The principal amusement provided for the guests were several of Boniwell's new velocipedes yachts, which were worked on the lake with much skill by the Prince of Teck, Prince and Princess Christian, and other royal and distinguished personages, to the great amusement of themselves and the lookers-on.

Yesterday was the thirty-second anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation. The ceremony took place on June 28, 1838.

Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, preached before the Queen on Sunday, in the private chapel at Windsor.

Her Majesty the Queen has communicated to the directors of the Workman's International Exhibition, through the Prime Minister, that she will become the patroness of the Exhibition, and that, should her health permit, she will at some period visit it. The directors are in hopes that Her Majesty herself will open the exhibition, or, should she be unable to gratify her subjects in this particular, that she will direct some member of the Royal family to perform the ceremony on her behalf.

The Prince of Wales has caused a letter to be written to Major D'Arcy, one of a number of gentlemen by whom His Royal Highness and the Princess were invited to Ballinaclough at the approaching agricultural show, conveying his "deep regret that, owing to the absence of himself and the Princess from England at that period, it will not be in their power to avail themselves of an invitation which it would have afforded them so much gratification to have accepted."

Prince Leopold is again very unwell.

The Prince of Wales's ball, which was to have taken place on Monday, and the state concert for this evening, have both been postponed, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Clarendon.

The *Birmingham Post* says that a decided improvement has taken place in Mr. Bright's health.

The *Sporting Gazette* asserts that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that Mr. Hughes intends to withdraw his Turf Reform Bill.

The *Echo* believes that the Government intend to accept the amendments of Mr. Torrens with reference to the election of a school board for the metropolis, adopting the Parliamentary divisions, and election by the ratepayers, the expense to be defrayed out of the Common Poor Fund.

The Marquis of Westminster is confined to his bed by illness.

Sir P. E. Wodehouse, Governor of the Cape Colony, has returned to England.

Lord Justice Giffard is so seriously ill as to be confined to his room. About ten years ago his lordship suffered from a similar attack, from which he recovered after an absence of three months.

The honour of knighthood is about to be conferred on Mr. John Briggs, lately Chief Clerk of the Admiralty; and on Mr. Antonio Brady, lately Superintendent of Contracts.

DEATH OF LORD CLARENDON.

We regret to announce the death of the Earl of Clarendon, which took place at a quarter past six o'clock on Monday morning, at his house in Grosvenor-crescent. Since Friday last he had been suffering from an attack of summer diarrhoea, but though generally exhausted, there were hopes that he would rally, and a fatal termination was not anticipated until within a few hours of his death.

Lord Clarendon was in the seventieth year of his age. He was the son of the Hon. George Villiers, the brother of the second earl, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1838. He began life in the diplomatic service, being attached for three years (1820-23) to the Embassy at St. Petersburg. After

filling some minor appointments in the civil service at home, he returned to diplomacy in 1833, when he went to Madrid as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and remained there till 1839. He was also sworn a member of the Privy Council in January, 1840, and was Lord Privy Seal from the 15th of that month till September, 1841. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster *pro tem.* from October, 1840, to June, 1841. He was next President of the Board of Trade for one year from July, 1846, to July, 1847. He was subsequently appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, an office which he retained during the most troubled times till February, 1852, and during this tenure of office he was made a Knight of the Garter. In February, 1853, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in that capacity accompanied Her Majesty to Paris on her visit in 1855. As Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conference he signed the Treaty of Peace of March, 1856, and on the fall of the Ministry in February, 1868, resigned his seals of office. In 1861 he went on a special mission to the coronation of King William of Prussia. In May, 1864, he was again Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and became again Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in November, 1865, holding the office till the fall of the Cabinet in July, 1866. He was appointed to the post in December, 1868, and held it up to his death. His lordship married in 1839 Lady Katharine Grimston, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Verulam (widow of Mr. John Barnham), by whom he leaves three sons and three daughters. He is succeeded in the title and estate by his eldest son, Lord Hyde, now in his twenty-fourth year.

Lord Clarendon's political career (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) has been associated with foreign rather than domestic affairs. He was indeed officially connected at different times with the Excise and Board of Trade, and filled the post of Lord-Lieutenant for five years during a very serious and tragic period of Irish history, including the famine and the "Young Ireland" outbreak. But for the most part, both in office and in debates in Parliament, foreign politics engaged his attention. His bland and courteous disposition, and amiable desire to make things pleasant, exposed him sometimes to the suspicion of undue pliancy in regard to foreign Courts. His sympathies, however, were more thoroughly Liberal than was generally supposed. He was the staunch friend of Italy, and though his diplomatic training and character would have rendered it impossible for him to have written such a despatch as that of Lord Russell's on the Polish question, he was not wanting in compassion for the Poles. If other proofs were wanting, his conduct in the recent affair of the Greek brigands was a remarkable instance of firmness and foresight. His speech during the recess last winter on "felonious landlords" in Ireland was an example of the warmth of his feelings overcoming his usual diplomatic caution.

MR. FORSTER AND THE WORKING MEN'S DEPUTATION ON EDUCATION.

A deputation of working men, representing the trade societies of the metropolis, waited upon Mr. Forster, on Saturday, to express their opinions upon the Education Bill. The deputation was to have been introduced by Mr. Spurgeon, but he was at the last moment prevented from being present. The speakers found fault with the Government bill because it allowed a further extension of the denominational system, did not restrict education to strictly secular subjects, and did not make compulsion general. As an illustration of the danger of permitting what was called Bible teaching, Mr. Cremer stated that a schoolmaster at the East-end of London read as a passage from the Bible, "Fear God and honour the priests." It was of such liberal constructions of Holy Writ as that that the working men were afraid. Mr. Cremer also said it was the opinion of many working men that the Government had been prevented from making the bill what they would have wished by some compact with the Irish party, who desired to retain the denominational system of education. Mr. Forster, in his reply, said this was a complete misapprehension. "If," he said, "I have not forfeited in your minds all claim to credit and belief, take it from me that your supposition is an utter delusion and altogether erroneous. The fact of the matter is this: that this bill, as brought forward by me originally, and especially in its present form, is less denominational than the present system in Ireland, and therefore the supposition that by carrying this bill we should be improving the status of the denominational party in Ireland, is an entire delusion and not founded on fact." With regard to the school boards, Mr. Forster said that the Government had not pledged themselves to any particular mode of election. Their desire was to get the best boards possible, and to get them by the expression of the wish of the parents. The members of the boards might be, and no doubt often would be, working men who had gained the confidence of their neighbours, and there was nothing even to prevent their being women, if they had a knowledge of the question. Mr. Forster said that the conscience clause made it impossible that there should be any compulsion of any kind on a parent to send his child to any religious teaching, denominational or otherwise, Bible-reading or sectarian, which he dislikes. All that a parent has to do is to keep his child away, or to tell the schoolmaster that he is to be kept away. The punishment to the schoolmaster and the school if they do not obey the injunction is the loss of all the money to be received from the Government. Working men need not fear their

children receiving any religious teaching of which the parents did not approve. Anything contrary to that was a false interpretation of the bill.

THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT NEWARK.

The total number of persons killed and injured by this fearful disaster amounts to 115—eighteen killed and ninety-seven injured. The adjourned inquest was resumed on Friday. It appears from the evidence given that the excursion train consisted of twenty-three carriages, and that there were four brake-vans in different parts of the train. The guard of the goods train said that he saw an accident had occurred to his train about a minute before the passenger train came up. When he saw the train approaching he showed a red light, but in reply to a question from the coroner the witness admitted that he did not think there was sufficient time for the passenger train to have slackened speed or stopped. The engine-driver of the goods train stated that he passed Newark station at a speed of about twenty-three miles an hour. Shortly afterwards he perceived that he had lost his train, because the engine and tender parted from it, and shot off with a jerk. He gave instructions to the fireman to ease the regulator and slacken speed, and the driver said he was standing on the step of the tender, about to drop off, when the excursion train passed. The examiner of passenger and goods trains at Doncaster said that he examined the wagons of the goods trains before they left Doncaster, and found them all in good condition, and they were again examined at Retford. Captain Tyler, R.E., was examined, and read the report on the accident which he has sent to the Board of Trade. The truck, the axle of which broke, was, he said built in 1852, and had been repaired as often as twenty-seven times. It appeared that it had been running on an average 250 miles per week. The men who examined it could not be blamed for not discovering the flaw, which had been going on for years, and could not be detected by an ordinary examination. The defect was the result of wear and tear. In his opinion the record of the work done upon rolling stock should be more carefully kept than it is at present. An axle that had done so much work as that which broke ought to have been replaced by another, instead of depending on the detection of flaws by periodical inspections. In this case the flaw extended all round the axle, but could not have been observed, even had the body of the carriage been taken off.

On Saturday Mr. Saore, engineer-in-chief of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, said that the wheels of the wagon which broke down had been in use, he believed, for eighteen years—to his knowledge eleven years and a half. Some of the axles in these wagons fail in seven years, some last twenty, and some thirty-five years. If any defect or appearance of bending is found in the axles, they are thrown away. 800 to 1,000 are replaced annually. The moment the "journal" (the place where the friction is) is found to be worn away, the axles are thrown away. New axles will occasionally fail. As a rule, axles are never tested unless in this manner. In reply to questions, the witness stated that the wagon in question had been under repair twenty-seven times since he had been engineer of the company, but it had not been in a collision before. In the course of his long experience he had never found such a fracture in an axle of that class as in the present instance. The jury expressed a desire to have the testimony of an independent engineer on the subject; but, after some conversation, Captain Tyler, in answer to a question from a juror, said he was more than ever confirmed in his opinion that the flaw in the present instance could not be detected by the ordinary and practical means in use, and that, while it was not impossible to take the wheels off the axles for the purpose of inspection, it was nevertheless very impracticable. The only way was to have the work of these axles recorded. The jury decided that they did not require any independent scientific evidence. The inquiry was ultimately adjourned.

The inquiry was resumed and concluded yesterday. The chief engineer of the line stated that the broken axle was of the best quality, and that the flaw was imperceptible to ordinary tests. The jury, in finding that the deceased persons were killed through the accidental breaking of an axle, expressed an opinion that the goods train was driven at too great a speed from Retford to the scene of the catastrophe; that the fracture in the axle had been in existence some time; and that the present system of testing axles was defective. The recommendations of the jury will be forwarded to the Board of Trade.

It is stated that of the 370 passengers by the excursion train eighty were known to have taken insurance tickets, and many more are believed to have done so.

It is to be feared (says the *Leeds Mercury*) that a wholesale system of plundering the dead and the injured, who were for some time after the accident rendered insensible, was pursued by some infamous persons who were hovering round the scene of this terrible disaster on Tuesday morning. Mr. Thomas Barracough, manufacturer, of Morley, authorised us to state that he witnessed a policeman take two rings off the fingers of a dead lady who wore a black silk dress. It was stated in our columns yesterday that Mr. C. A. Wilson, of this town, had lost a gold watch. It appears to have been taken out of a black bag, the lock of which has evidently been tampered with. No

further information has yet been obtained as to the large sum of money of which Mr. Major K. Hirst's dead body was despoiled; but if these ravages of mangled corpses have been so reckless as we fear is now beyond doubt, it is not so difficult to explain away the fact which, when first mentioned, was rather perplexing, that ladies yet living on recovering consciousness found themselves without their bonnets, boots, and purses. Mrs. F. Robinson, as has been already stated, had on going the up journey an insurance ticket. Mr. C. A. Wilson saw it then, but neither that lady's purse nor the ticket have been found. Mr. Turner, of 40, Fenton-street, states that in the uncertain twilight he saw, while assisting the disabled, a policeman and one or two others rifling the pockets of a gentleman who had been killed. He heard one of the "wreckers" say, "That'll do; let's get away"; but he could not distinguish the nature of the spoil which he feels certain they carried off. [At the conclusion of the inquest on Saturday, the coroner remarked that he could say from his own information, and from the matter as brought before the jury, that the paragraph was a most shameful and scandalous libel upon the inhabitants of Newark, and especially upon the police, who, he believed, had acted with thorough consistency and kindness throughout, and had taken care of all the property found upon the persons. A report from Chief Constable Liddell was read as to the disposal of the property found, which showed that nearly a van-load had been sent to the railway-station, everything having been identified.]

Referring, probably, to the Miss Raynor, of Leeds, whose heroism we noticed in our first account of the accident, "A Surgeon," writing from Newark, says:—"Where all so nobly tried to do their duty, it may almost appear invidious to particularise, but I cannot refrain from noticing the devoted conduct of one young lady on that trying occasion—her name and residence I know not—to whom the relatives and friends of the dead and living alike owe a deep debt of gratitude. Few who were present at that fearful scene, on the early morning of Tuesday, June 21st, will ever forget the girl who, although deadly pale, and evidently suffering much from the shock she had sustained, was to be seen hour after hour quietly moving about the dead and dying—a glass of brandy in one hand, a spoon in the other—administering stimulants and comfort to all who needed them. To every entreaty that she would leave the field, and seek the quiet and repose she so much needed, this brave girl's only answer was, 'I think I have been of some service, and I cannot go yet.'"

Commenting on the law of the case, the *Solicitors' Journal* holds that precedents show that it will be very difficult to bring home liability to either of the injured companies. The case of "Redhead v. the Midland Railway Company" finally settled that companies were liable only for negligence, and not as insurers. None of the guards, drivers, or signalmen, displayed any negligence in this case. The wagons of the goods train were all examined shortly before the accident, and it does not follow that the inspection was insufficient, for defects in iron are frequently incapable of detection. As regards the Sheffield Company, if they knowingly sent on to the Great Northern line a defective wagon, it is possible that they might be held responsible, but it is unlikely that any knowledge of the defect can be brought home to them.

Three actions against railway companies for damages were tried on Saturday. In the Common Pleas 500*l.* was awarded to a lady sixty-four years of age, who had been seriously injured while travelling upon the London and South-Western line; and in the Bail Court a verdict for 600*l.* was given against the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company. In the Queen's Bench the South-Eastern Company was sued for compensation by a barrister named Bilton, but the jury found for the company.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DREAMS.—The late Mr. Dickens used to relate the following interesting story which was told him by the late Mr. Edwin Stanton, the famous Secretary of War of the United States Cabinet:—"On Good Friday, 1865, there was a Cabinet Council at Washington, and Mr. Stanton chanced to enter the Council Chamber some time after the other members had assembled. As he entered he heard the President say, 'Well, gentlemen, this is only amusement. I think we had better now turn to business.' During the meeting he noticed that Mr. Lincoln was remarkably grave and sedate; and that, instead of strolling about the room, as was his usual wont, dealing out droll remarks, he sat bolt upright in his chair. On leaving the Council Mr. Stanton asked one of the other Ministers why the President's manner was so peculiar, and received the following explanation:—'When we assembled to-day Mr. Lincoln said, "Gentlemen, I dreamt a strange dream last night for the third time, and on each occasion something remarkable has followed upon it. After the first dream came the battle of Bull Run [Mr. Dickens could not remember the second event], and now the dream has come again. I dreamt that I was in a boat on a lake, drifting along without oars or sails, when—" At this moment you,' said the Minister, addressing Mr. Stanton, 'opened the door, whereupon the President checked himself, and said, "I think we had better turn to business." So we have lost the conclusion of the dream.' And it was lost for ever. The Council met at half-past two, and on the same evening President Lincoln lay dead, slain by the pistol-shot of Wilkes Booth."

Literature.

"THE AMERICANS AT HOME."*

The title of Mr. Macrae's book is well chosen. It may be said, indeed, that one need not go to America to find Americans "at home," but Mr. Macrae was, we imagine, wholly innocent of an intention to convey a *double entendre*, and we may therefore premise that his aim was simply to supply a series of "pen-and-ink sketches of American men, manners, and institutions." A few years ago such a book as this would have borne special reference to the war question, and the author, if he were so disposed, as he most likely would have been at such a time, would have endeavoured to put his readers *au courant* with all the controversies in their various phases, which were being waged by pen and tongue with as much heat and hate as were exhibited in the more terrible conflict of the battle-field and the siege. It is well for Mr. Macrae, and for his readers too, that he has deferred the revision and collected publication of his sketches on American society and institutions to a time of calm, and that he has chosen rather to speak impartially and historically of the events of the war, than with the hot haste of excited feeling into which a narrator of contemporary events must almost necessarily have been betrayed.

But it is not alone, nor even mainly the incidents of the war and the character of the war heroes about which Mr. Macrae writes in these most interesting and amusing volumes. He was fortunate enough during his visit to the American continent to mingle with persons of great intelligence and distinction, whose knowledge he laid under contribution to add to that which he had gained by personal observation; and the result is a book which will inform many and interest all.

Mr. Macrae, if a Scotchman by birth, is not insular in his sympathies. He understands and realises the full import of Republican Government. He sees its advantages and its disadvantages; he traces misgovernment and political corruption to their true source. He is fair and even generous towards the American people, and he leaves the impression on the reader's mind that his kindly feeling has been produced by an actual experience of kindness and courtesy shown to him. The first day he spent in New York a gentleman, to whom he had a letter of introduction, immediately began in no measured terms to revile the various War Correspondents of the British Press, and another gentleman who came in during their interview abused the Scotch in particular as "dirty, mean, shabby, narrow, bigoted." "But," adds the author, "both these gentlemen were 'Scotchmen,' and I report their words, because 'it gives me the opportunity of recording the fact, that though I heard a great deal of talk like this, I never on any occasion heard it from a real American."

We shall convey a better idea of this work by quoting somewhat largely from successive chapters than by any lengthened description of its contents, and we shall be willing to charge ourselves with lack of skill in piecing together the various extracts we may select if our readers do not after reading them form a conclusion eminently favourable to the author.

One of the early chapters is on "American Women," which of course includes "ladies." Mr. Macrae expected to find in the representative American lady "a dry, hard, angular, disagreeably independent, strong-minded female." But although he found in New Jersey a lady physician, in another State a female lecturer, in Massachusetts a clergywoman, the Rev. Olympia Brown, and at Albany a young lady acting in the capacity of mathematical professor, &c. &c., he is careful to add that "these cases, though more common than here, are still few and far between—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. American women, as a rule, are just as gentle, as kind, as agreeable, as affectionate, and as lovely as our own."

American girls, however, are too generally pale and thin, and, what is worse, are generally too pale and thin. Every second or third face suggests delicacy and dyspepsia; and one does not like to think of angels as dyspeptic. The American girls themselves, I think, are nervous about their thinness, for they are constantly having themselves weighed, and every ounce of increase is hailed with delight, and talked about with the most dreadful plainness of speech. When I asked one beautiful Connecticut girl whom I met in Pennsylvania, how she liked the change. "Oh, immensely!" she said, "I have gained eighteen pounds in flesh since last April."

"But to return to the complexion. This paleness in the American girls, though often beautiful, is too uni-

versal; an eye from the old country begins to long for a rosy cheek. Lowell said, when I mentioned the matter to him, that colour was a thing of climate, and that I should find plenty of rosy cheeks among the mountains of Maine, where there is more moisture in the air. It may be so. But as far as my information actually went, I never saw any, either on mountain or valley in any part of New England."

Mr. Macrae attributes this national characteristic to "metaphysics, hot bread, and pie." "Pie seems indispensable. Take anything away, but leave pie. Americans can stand the prohibition of intoxicating drinks; but I believe the prohibition of pie would precipitate a revolution."

"Then metaphysics! In one family which I visited in the Connecticut valley, two of the girls were deep in the study of algebra and metaphysics, as a voluntary exercise, and shut themselves up for three hours a day with Colenso and Sir William Hamilton and Kant. This was perhaps exceptional, but the New England brain is very busy. It develops very soon and very fast, and begins at an exceedingly early age to exercise itself with the abstruser studies. Parents and teachers often told me that their difficulty, with the girls especially, was not to get them urged on but to get them held back. In one young ladies' seminary which I visited, they held them back with the following light studies, in addition to all the ordinary branches:—Virgil and Horace; Latin prose composition; anatomy and hygiene; moral philosophy; mental philosophy; quadratic equations. To this add pie and hot bread, and what could you expect but paleness, even amongst the mountains of Maine?"

"Young America," i.e. the children, is another subject upon which Mr. Macrae makes some interesting observations. "The American idea, 'with old and young, seems to be to train themselves to submission, not to persons (whoever they are) but to principles.' It is not surprising therefore to learn that Young America objects to be whipped. We should be more disposed to ascribe this sentiment to hereditary feeling than to a conscious 'submission to principles.' But let that pass. The fact is patent, and some amusing illustrations in support of it are given. Here is one only:—

"A little boy, the same who directed his mother to ring the bell, was making himself very disagreeable on one occasion when his mother had him with her on a visit to some friends. She took him to the bedroom, and told him that if he did not behave himself she would shut him up in the closet.

"You can't. There ain't a closet here," said the child triumphantly.

"I'll put you into that wardrobe, then."

"No, you won't."

"But I will."

"You try it!"

"She took him, forced him in, and turned the lock.

"Thereupon Young America began to kick up a tremendous noise inside, battering the doors of the wardrobe as if he would have knocked them off their hinges. His mother, fearful that he would do mischief either to himself or to the furniture, and remembering that the house was not hers, took him out, and said, in great distress,—

"Oh, George, I don't know what to do with you!"

"Don't you?" said he, looking up into her face.

"No, indeed, I don't."

"Then," said he, "if that's so, I'll behave,"—which he accordingly did, marching into the other room with her, and conducting himself for the rest of the evening like a little gentleman. She had capitulated—had given up the struggle for authority. He was now behaving on his own responsibility."

To those ladies who fancy themselves sufferers at the hands of domestic servants in England, we commend for their consolation and encouragement a chapter of "Helps." "America," says the author, "might almost be defined as a 'land of liberty, qualified by the necessity of brushing your own boots.'

"One of the first things that opens your eyes to the state of domestic service is the time you have frequently to wait at the door before the bell is answered, and the frequency with which, when it is answered, it is not by the servant, but by one of the family. In some houses, indeed, the handle at the door rings two bells, one in the lobby, and the other in the kitchen; and it seemed to me, in such cases, that the servant never answered until satisfied, by repeated pulls, that none of the family up-stairs was going to answer for her. I remember one boarding-house in particular where the struggle for respective rights was in full progress, and where it seemed to me that the door was never opened till the bell had been pulled at least thrice. The first pull seemed to announce, in a general way, that some one was at the door; the second pull announced to the servant that her mistress had not answered it, and to the mistress that the servant had not answered it. The third ring brought matters to a crisis, by announcing the boarder's determination to get in; and the door was then answered either by the one or the other. Whoever opened it did no more, but turned away and left the boarder to come in and shut it for himself. Such cases, of course, are extreme, but they are profoundly significant."

"Henry Ward Beecher" has been to see us, and with many of our readers there is the less need that they should see him through the medium of Mr. Macrae's book. But we can ill afford to omit the following references to him:—

"In New York I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Beecher, and hearing him preach and lecture on several occasions. He is a man so singular as not easily to be classed or compared with others. It was, indeed, an old Boston saying, that mankind was divisible into three classes,—the good, the bad, and the Beechers!"

"In America, Beecher is an independent power.

"Wherever he lectures or preaches, people crowd to hear him; his sermons are printed in the newspapers as far west as California; Democrats abhor him; gross sellers dread him; Princeton theologians shake their heads over his theology; but everywhere, liked or disliked, the name of Henry Ward Beecher is known, and his power recognised."

"The first time I heard Beecher in his own church was at a forenoon service. If the reader will, in imagination, accompany me, I will try to give him a glimpse of the man and the place. Crowds of people are waiting at the doors of the great brick building to get their chance of a place when the regular congregation is seated; but you and I are strangers from a distant land, we tell our errand to one of the officiating deacons, and are at once conducted away up the aisle to a good seat, not many yards from the pulpit. What a vast church we are in! Gallery above gallery piled up to the roof. I wonder if those people in the topmost gallery yonder, with their heads almost touching the ceiling, will hear anything! The seats are painted white, with a brown border, which gives the whole place a bright and elegant appearance. The church is crowding fast, and yet it is still half-an-hour from the time.

"I spoke of the pulpit—but I should have said the desk. Beecher dislikes those 'sacred mahogany tabs'—hates, as he says himself, to be shut off from the people, and plastered up against the wall like a barn-swallow in its nest. He quotes the saying of Daniel Webster, that the survival of Christianity in spite of high pulpits, is one of the evidences of its divinity. Beecher likes an open platform, where he can walk to and fro, and face every man whom he wishes to address."

The following incident is one which some who came in contact with Mr. Beecher during his visit to this country heard from his own lips:—

"Let me describe one scene that was enacted here. After the sermon one day, Beecher said, 'Here is a letter I got the other day from a friend in Washington, saying that a young woman, a slave, is to be sold this week unless she can buy herself off, and this will cost twelve hundred dollars. The trader has allowed her to make subscriptions, and has himself headed the list with a hundred dollars. She has not been able, however, with all her begging round Washington, to raise more than five hundred more, and if the other six are not raised she will be sold the day after to-morrow. When I got this letter about it,' said Beecher, 'I wrote back, saying, "It is of no use unless the young woman comes herself." The trader has such confidence in her that he has let her come. She is here now.' Amidst breathless excitement he turned to that door leading in from the vestry, and said, 'Come up, Nancy.' The young woman appeared, and took her place timidly beside Beecher on the platform. 'Now,' said Beecher, 'if we don't raise six hundred dollars, this woman will be sold the day after to-morrow to the highest bidder.' The deacons were on their feet in an instant, and the plates went round. The excitement was intense. One Southern planter put in fifty dollars. Ladies who had no money put in their rings or brooches. The plates were piling up. In the meantime, two gentlemen (Arthur Tappan, I think, was one of them) went up and announced, through Beecher, that whatever the collection was, they would guarantee the six hundred. There was a burst of applause: the women were free! There was no repressing the enthusiasm. It was the church; but people clapped their hands and cheered as (Beecher said) 'in holy joy.' The collection turned out to be sufficient, not only to buy off the woman but her little boy. This is one of the stories of Plymouth Church."

Mr. Macrae tells some anecdotes of Lincoln which we have not heard before, and his chapters on Grant, Lee, Jackson, Emerson, Phillips, and on the various cities and some of the more significant of the public institutions both North and South, are written in a style which is sure to make the book a popular one, and at the same time are pervaded by a healthiness of tone which should commend it to those who will turn to it for other purposes than that of mere entertainment. Especially interesting to such readers will be the chapters in the second volume on "The Churches" and "Free Schools." Speaking of the latter Mr. Macrae says:—"In the States, almost the whole system of common school education is carried out by female teachers, and yet nowhere perhaps in the world are children educated so well. It was from no belief in the superior qualifications of women for this work, that the present state of things came about. It arose simply from the fact, that women were ready to undertake the work at lower salaries; and having undertaken it, proved so competent that they have been allowed to retain almost a monopoly of it."

The following remarks on the "religious difficulty" are of singular interest at the present time:—

"The religious difficulty which has kept us so long out of a national system of education, has been practically settled by the Americans. Their position is this, that public money appropriated for public education cannot justly be expended on sectarian education. If half the people are Romanists, and half are Protestants, it is unjust to take Protestant money to build Roman schools, and equally unjust to take Romish money to build Protestant schools. But if all parties are agreed that it is desirable to have their children taught to read, write, and cipher, here is a kind of education which, being desired by the whole public, can justly be paid for out of the public purse. On this position America has reared her system of common schools. . . . In most of the schools, both in Canada and the States, the opening exercises include a portion of Scripture (read without comment), the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer. To prevent any class of the public from being

* *The Americans at Home: Pen and Ink Sketches of American Men, Manners, and Institutions.* In Two Volumes. By DAVID MACRAE. (Edmonston and Douglas.)

excluded on this account from schools which they are paying to support, it is arranged that parents who object to their children being present at these exercises, shall notify the same to the principal, who shall not require the presence of such children until these exercises are over. So far as I could discover, scarcely any, except here and there a few Roman Catholics, were availing themselves of this exemption. . . . In many schools and colleges it is further provided that a class-room be assigned after hours to every denomination that desires it, in order that a minister of each denomination may gather the pupils connected with it into a class and instruct them in their own creed. . . . An agitation is now afoot in some cities to have religious teaching altogether discontinued in schools paid for out of public money. If this agitation should prove successful, the effect will simply be, that public schools will be confined to their proper work, while churches and parents will be made to feel the responsibility of providing religious education—a duty which America has already declared in principle belongs to them, not to the State."

We shall only add that we could literally fill our paper with quotations from these volumes, illustrating some phase of American society, and few would tire of reading them. But we can serve both Mr. Macrae and our readers better by counselling the latter either to buy the book for themselves or obtain it from a library at their first opportunity.

"THE NATIONS AROUND."*

"The Nations Around" are the neighbours of the ancient Jews, with whom the "Peculiar People" were brought more or less into direct contact. Miss Keary thus states the object of her work:—"The prosaic outward details of one history require contact with the other to make them attract and interest us. That contact brings life to them. When we hang the minute knowledge of ancient manners and customs, buildings and costumes, that may be learnt from Egyptian and Assyrian records, round the familiar heroes of Bible stories, like an ornamental frame round a beloved portrait, we discover, as we might not otherwise have discovered, how much value and interest such knowledge has for us." To boil down the immense mass of details accumulated in the works of Rawlinson, Layard, Poole, Stanley, and others of our own countrymen, not to speak of the productions of the crowd of French and German investigators, into a racy, succinct, coherent, account of so many great peoples, was assuredly a task requiring no slight degree of care, and skill, and facility of representation. Miss Keary has given us pictures, rather than strictly confined herself to hard and correct historic outlines. Sometimes she is rather vague and general, and escapes from conflicting facts in a bold guess. Still, she has produced a most interesting book; keeping her main purpose always in view—never forgetting that Israel, after all, was central to Egypt, Canaan, Assyria, and Persia, so that their history is still of value to us, because it catches light from contact with "God's people." And nothing is more remarkable in a study of the contact of the Jews with other nations than this, that they were gradually educated to true faith in the revelation at first made to them by the national degradation and weakness which uniformly ensued whenever they followed their own proclivities, and allowed themselves to fall into the idolatrous ways of their neighbours. There is something terrible in the protest their history yields against all forms of Astarte worship, which strangely enough is found mixed with all sorts of debasing elements in most of the religions of the East—even beyond the limit to which Miss Keary is necessarily confined. The Jews are conscious witnesses against themselves for the presence of God in their history, as Baron Bunsen would say, whereas other nations were only unconscious, or at best but half-conscious, witnesses of the presence of God in theirs.

Miss Keary is certainly most at home in Egypt; not, perhaps, that she has mastered the facts connected with it any more thoroughly than she has those connected with other nations, but rather that her imaginative sympathies seem to play much more freely round the form of life and belief which Egypt developed. Or is it that the vague grandeur, the childlike out-reaching of the spiritual instinct round the lower forms of life, what Hegel calls the "spirit suppressed, that can but utter itself in the purely sensuous of form"—is it this which so captivates the poetic imagination? Poetry has not yet separated itself from history; hieroglyph and art and idol are one with old Egypt. Yet there is the faintest trace of the beginning of separation; and this it is, we are inclined to believe, which so entrances sensitive and imaginative minds like that of Miss Keary. There is something so fascinating in the first streaks of dawn, when objects gain some individuality, and yet are involved in each other, so as to form a

strange mass of unfamiliar suggestiveness; only the elevated points as yet having definite individual outline. Is not this the romance of Egypt—a romance which must always powerfully attract poetic genius. Miss Keary has been so attracted by the romantic side of early Egyptian history, that now and again she inclines to paint the social life perhaps too much *couleur de rose*.

With Assyria and Persia she is noticeably more matter-of-fact, giving much valuable information in a form that is remarkably well-suited for ordinary reading. Miss Keary was writing a book for the people, not for scholars, she has never forgotten that; and yet she has written, on the whole, a very reliable and suggestive one. Wherever she could give a picture she has done so, and has never overlooked the fact that the Dry-as-dust finds no quarter whatever with the common people. We, therefore, have pleasure in recommending her readable volume to those for whom it is intended, as being well-fitted at once to inform and to please. Messrs. Macmillan have done the volume all justice in its clear printing and chaste binding.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Story of Wandering Willie. By the Author of "Effie's Friends" and "John Hatherton." (Macmillan and Co.) To persons who have read the previous work of this author it will be enough to say that he, or rather she—for we suspect the writer is a lady—has written another. But it is probable that many will make acquaintance with her for the first time through the medium of "Wandering Willie." Though written, we presume, mainly for young people, there is a sense in which it will be more precious to the aged, while those in mature years will find it far more to their taste and by a long way more useful and helpful to them than the works of fiction which are so plentifully provided for them. There is a tinge of sadness running through it, as there was in "John Hatherton"—the sadness which comes of bright visions fading, and the life-long endurance of a secret sorrow. Wandering Willie is a pedlar, who carries his wares from homestead to homestead across the moors.

"Not a farmhouse, not a cottage in all the country round, but kept the warm corner of the ingle nook for Wandering Willie.

"The children shouted for joy when they saw him coming towards their house in the gloaming. The house-mother left her spinning-wheel to welcome him on the threshold. More logs of wood were piled upon the fire. Eager hands laid his staff aside, and helped to lift the pedlar's pack from Willie's shoulder. And while he sat down to rest, the little ones danced out of doors again to watch for father from the top of the stile, that he might come home quick to hear what Willie said, and see what Willie brought.

"And then they gathered round, while the pack was opened, and all its treasures spread out.

"There was always something wonderful and new that Willie had brought from the far-distant town. The brightly coloured shawls—surely mother must have one—they looked so beautiful as Willie held them up; the knots of cherry ribands for the maidens' hair; the shining scissors and great horn knives, the little store of books, the tapes and cotton, and the brown duffle for the children's frocks that had been waited for so long and so impatiently.

"The mother thought thou wer't never coming again, Willie," the farmer would say smiling, as the busy housewife shook her head, and held the stuff up in the waning light, and made her easy bargain with Willie.

"Soon supper was ready, smoking hot upon the oaken board, and they called their guest to the most honoured place. But the pack was left open on the floor that the children might have another look at Willie's treasures.

"He carried greater treasures still—treasures that money could not buy, but which were required by the precious gifts of love and good-will.

"He brought letters from the absent—kind messages from some that had been thought forgetful—greetings that were as music to loving hearts—little tokens of old friendships over which time and distance had no power. And as they gathered round him to ask questions, and listened breathlessly to his tidings, the old man sometimes spoke of joy, sometimes of sorrow, but always of comfort.

"So they all loved him. But with the little ones did he chiefly seem at home. Perhaps he thought that life's journey lay in a circle, and that as the end to him grew ever nearer and nearer, he was drawing close to the spot whence the children had so lately started, and he could breathe more easily in their air, and their language came the more readily to his lips."

It is a pretty picture, but it is only the prelude to a sad and yet a blessed story, the story of this strange pedlar's life, which he tells to one of these family groups. He has come nearly to the end now, but his life has been a bitter struggle throughout, and but for the "blessed hope beyond," a melancholy comment upon fidelity to conscience and to truth. His first trouble seemed to come to him as the direct result of his remembering and acting upon the words:—"Whosoever shall give to one of these little ones a cup of cold water, shall in no wise lose his reward." His second and life-long sorrow might have been averted if he had disregarded the vow he had made to a friend, and at a time when circumstances combined to make it apparent to him that he need be held to it in honour no longer. We can scarcely say more without revealing the secret of the story, which those who have the opportunity will be glad to learn as the narrative progresses. We can assure them they will not miss a sentence willingly if they once take the book up.

The Romance of Modern Missions: A Home in the Land of Snows, and other Sketches of Missionary Life. By Miss BRIGHTWELL, author of "Palissy the Potter," &c. (The Religious Tract Society.) Miss Brightwell has chosen a most attractive theme, which, however, for its adequate treatment required a much larger canvas than she has allowed herself. But within her limits she has done the work well on the whole. Here, in a small volume of some 260 pages, you have a really succinct account of the most salient episodes of modern missionary life, from Matthew Stach's missions to the Greenlanders to Eastace Carey's last efforts at Dordogne. Miss Brightwell writes in a graceful and attractive manner; her style has a flowing ease; and she cuts out her chapters neatly, with a leading incident to each; but the utter impossibility of doing justice to her subject in such space is well seen, for instance, in the way in which she is compelled to huddle over the most interesting episodes of Dr. Carey's life and the lives of the other Serampore missionaries. We have a graphic sketch of that truly great and good woman Mrs. Boardman Judson; but there is no reference to the mission romance of Madagascar, nor of several other places. Miss Brightwell would have done well had she waited a little and endeavoured to give in this attractive form a much more complete bird's-eye view of the mission field in days not so very long past, bringing down her record so as to embrace the doings of William Burns in China and Fidelia Fiske in Persia, both of whom were later centres of missionary romance. We should mention that most of the sketches originally appeared in the *Sunday at Home*.

Higher Law. A Romance. By the Author of "The Pilgrim and the Shrine." Three vols. (Chapman and Hall.) A new work from the author of "The Pilgrim and the Shrine" might naturally be anticipated with some interest by those who recognised the ability, while altogether condemning the opinions, of that singular book. What new phase of scepticism would be developed under the idea of a "Higher Law" was, therefore, to many a subject of curiosity from the first announcement of the forthcoming tale. That it could be freer in its spirit, bolder in its tone, or more ultra in its conclusions than its predecessor, appeared to be impossible, and as the author seemed to have done his worst against Christianity, it was difficult to see on what new field he would break ground. The title indeed suggested that he might be going to exhibit the "Higher Law," which was to take the place of that which he would have us regard as old and ready to vanish away. And this is, we suppose, what we have got in the novel before us. In one sense, we cannot be too grateful for it, for it, at least, helps us to see in what direction we are likely to advance, and what goal we shall reach if we accept the new prophets, of whom Herbert Ainalie is the type, as our guides. The book might be divided into three parts:

the first, that in which we have sketches of Mexican scenery and adventure, which have great vividness and power, but which are rather to be regarded as episodes; the second, consisting of ingenious but crude theological speculations; and the third, to which the main part of the story is devoted, an illustration of the action of the "Higher Law" in relation to the hero's love for his friend's wife. Strange to say, the first time these two meet each spirit finds that up to this time it has been searching for the other, and for lack of that other has itself been incomplete. They have only just met, indeed, had barely been introduced to each other, when the heroine, who is described as a model of saintliness, tells him that "the idea has always haunted me that somewhere in the world I had a brother, who was ever near, but yet failed to become visible to me. I even fancied what he was like, and felt certain that I should recognise him wherever I might see him"; and then, in reply to the question whether she had ever seen him, she answers, "I never saw anybody like him until to-day." As the hero reciprocates the feeling, the position is an awkward one, though there is an old law which would have taught an honourable man how to deal with it. The "Higher Law" admits of a continuance of relations which we do not care to describe at length. They stop short of actual criminality, indeed, but they are such as no man of principle or woman of honour can regard but with intense abhorrence. We should serve no good purpose by criticising at length a book of this kind. Indeed, we know not whether any one is competent to criticise it who has not learned something of a creed which regards the eccentricities and idiosyncrasies of genius as something beyond general comprehension and judgment, and which conceives "the strong man enduring for ever, carried on by the power of his individuality to other spheres of existence, while the feeble and the timid droop and fail by the way. Thus the very villains of history may reach their climax long hereafter, when the timid votaries of the moralities have shrunk and vanished." As we are not on the side of the villains, it may be that we have neither the sympathies nor the faculties fitting us to be critics of this "higher law."

Indian Theism, and its Relation to Christianity. By SOPHIA DOBSON COLLET. (London: Strahan.) Miss Collet has revised and reprinted her essay which originally appeared in the *Contemporary Review* for February last. From information received through Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen, since his arrival in England, Miss Collet has made several revisions on matters of fact, and has been led to re-write the passages concern-

* *The Nations Around.* By A. KEARY, Author of "Early Egyptian History." (Macmillan and Co.)

ing the Brahmo view of regenerating faith and its relation to "good works," on which she had supposed him to teach a far more ascetic and Augustinian doctrine than he really maintains. A few theological passages have been added in the hope of making clearer that "relation to Christianity," which some say has "not been very clearly or adequately pointed out."

Greek Testament Studies. By ALIQUIS. (London : Pickering.) The value of this contribution towards a revised translation of the New Testament may be estimated from the following renderings :—

"Luke 6 c. 29 v.—To take thy vest also or cassock."

"1 Tim. 5 c. 12 v.—Worthy of double preferment."

"Rom. 15 c. 16 v.—Exercising the sacerdotal office in the Gospel of God."

Amongst the notes we find :—

"There is no need to be squeamish out of compliment to that wretched vulgarity which pretends to believe that the first preacher lived on the air, and that it is wrong for ministers to desire the common comforts of life, or to provide decently for their families; as though cant and hypocrisy were pleasing to the Lord. The simple circumstance that St. Paul had occasion to caution against worldly motives proves that pay worth having was to be obtained."

"Luther found to his cost that his doctrine of justification ensured the beggary of the clergy. Not a sixpence could be got from the Protestant princes and nobles towards their support. When men are taught that they can justify themselves at any period of their lives by their own act of faith, to such persons a church and clergy seem wholly unnecessary; and they do not see why they should be called on to pay for such luxuries."

The Handy-Book of Bees: being a Practical Treatise on their Profitable Management. By A. PITTIGREW. (Blackwood and Sons.) This is a most exhaustive and careful treatise. To those who take an interest in bee-culture it will be an invaluable manual. Every stage of bee-development we have here set forth with the clearness of an observant and loving student; and every peculiarity of habit and need is duly noted. Mr. Pittigrew does not shrink from honestly setting other valuable opinions against his own on debated matters; but the differences which arise relate mostly to reconcile questions which do not materially affect the real object of the book, which is to show how bee-keeping may be made profitable—made, in fact, a large help to abusers and struggling working men of every class, who dwell in positions at all favourable for the experiment. Mr. Pittigrew is not only a bee-man himself, his father was a bee-man before him, and owed it to his bees that he was ever "worth" money. He makes as much as 100% clear profit from his hives one year. It is not, then, a barren study to those who are in circumstances to keep bees. We recommend Mr. Pittigrew's hand-book as being very thorough and very well written. It may lead many working men to take an interest in such a truly surprising industry, and one now proved to be so remunerative, when it is gone into with intelligence and care.

Rupert Rochester, the Banker's Son. A Tale. By WINIFRED TAYLOR. (W. P. Nimmo.) This is a pleasant simple story, illustrative of the way in which character was developed by the painful discipline of trouble. The hero and his sister were children of a rich banker, the sudden collapse of whose perilous speculations plunged them in poverty, and left them to fight life's hard battle with but little preparation for its difficulties. How adversity called forth qualities which in prosperity they had allowed to lie dormant, how they addressed themselves to meet the necessities of their own position, and how they overcame the obstacles in their path; some arising out of the circumstances of the case, and others created by the treachery of others, is well told. The story is one of considerable interest, and the moral tone by which it is pervaded is of a high and purifying character. Especially are we pleased to find that the use which these young people made of their returning prosperity was to pay off the debts of an unworthy father. The lesson is one which needs to be enforced.

The Young Mountaineer; or Frank Miller's Lot in Life. The Story of a Swiss Boy. By DARYL HOLME. With fifty-seven illustrations. (Edinburgh : W. P. Nimmo.) Another boy's book, and one with a good deal of freshness. It is a transference from a work of Mdlle. Julie Gouraud, and as its scene is laid on the continent, and the hero is the son of a noble Swiss guide lost on the Schreckhorn, it differs altogether from the ordinary run of juvenile stories. Frank Miller is adopted by Mrs. St. Victor, a rich English lady who had lost her only child and desired to supply his place. The effect of the change in his mode of life upon the boy, the struggle in his mind between the conflicting feelings of love to his mother and native village on the one hand, and desire of distinction and pleasure on the other, the influence of education on his development, and the ultimate result in his giving himself to a life of intelligent usefulness in his native Swiss canton are all brought out with considerable artistic skill. The moral education of Mrs. St. Victor is going on at the same time, and with not less satisfactory result.

The Castaways. By Captain MAYNE REID. (T. Nelson and Sons.) It is almost superfluous to make any comment upon a work by this author. "The Castaways" is simply another to add to a long catalogue of stories written especially for boys, in which the inculcation of the virtues of self-denial and a Christian temper is none the less effectually secured because those

virtues are illustrated by scenes and incidents of an exciting and unusual character. These are neither few nor wanting in interest, and they are founded upon characteristics of climate and of the aspects of nature in the East Indian islands which it is useful for young people to be acquainted with. Of this we are quite sure, that no one after reading this book would bathe with a crocodile in sight, or dive into the sea to look more closely at a hammer-headed shark, or pitch his tent under the Upas tree, or try to live on terms of intimacy with a gorilla.

Fred's Fresh Start (the Book Society), is a simple story of town life in the home of poverty. It is probably intended, as it is adapted in a special sense, to be read by boys whose circumstances might be more or less analogous to those of Fred and his widowed mother and sickly sister. The unexpected manifestation of kindness to the poor family in a time of terrible want by a cobbler who occupied a room in the same house, is one of those traits which are often witnessed in connection with the poor, and in this instance it is shown to have a great deal to do with "Fred's Fresh Start."

Dennis McCarthy; or, a Home in New Brunswick (Macintosh), is a little book which would have given us greater enjoyment if we could feel quite sure that it was not written to get a cheap triumph for the Church of England over Roman Catholicism. Dennis McCarthy is a Protestant convert, who emigrates from Ireland to New Brunswick with his wife and children in order that he may better his position, and be more free to practise his new religion. There are some very fresh pictures of life in the forest lands of New Brunswick, and the moral is in the direction of teetotalism and Church-of-England orthodoxy.

THE BABY-FARMING CASE.

At the inquest on the baby-farming case on Monday, the "Spanish lady" who was said to have taken away Miss Cowan's child was called as a witness, and told the jury that she took the child to a Mrs. Willis (one of the aliases of Mrs. Waters). Mrs. Willis said she was passionately fond of children; she did not care about money. Nevertheless, she took 2l. on account of 4l. which she was to receive for "adopting" the child. She never appeared to claim the balance. The father of Miss Cowan also gave evidence, and said when he found out the condition in which his daughter was he tried to make arrangements for the baby to be brought up by a wet nurse; but seeing Mrs. Willis's advertisement in *Lloyd's Newspaper* he answered it, and the result of an interview with "Mrs. Willis" at Brixton station was that the child was given up to her. She said her husband (who was connected with a ship-owning firm in the City) was passionately fond of children. She did not care about money, she said, and it was with difficulty she could be induced to accept any. Mr. Cowan added that his daughter, who is only seventeen, had been outraged by the husband of a woman whom she was visiting, and a warrant against that person was now in the hands of the police. It was stated in evidence that one of the infants which had been "adopted" for a sum of 4l. (of which 2l. only was paid), was 12lbs. in weight at the time of its birth. Some weeks afterwards, when the police visited the farm, the child was found in a dreadfully emaciated condition, and it had since died. The wet-nurse who took the unfortunate little creature from the house of the prisoners, declared that "its stomach was quite flat, and it had not strength to cry loudly; its bones were ready to come through the skin." The inquiry was adjourned to Friday. The other children still remain in the workhouse for identification. The child of Miss Cowan, it is feared, will not long survive, its present condition being very critical. It is stated that upwards of forty infants have been entrusted to Waters during the past four years.

The Camberwell baby-farmers were again before the Lambeth police-magistrate yesterday. The additional evidence adduced was that of Dr. Puckle, medical officer of the parish. He described the drowsy state of the children when he first saw them, and attributed their condition to the copious administration of a narcotic. The children who had died, succumbed to congestion of the brain and atrophy, and death would be accelerated by the use of narcotics. The prisoners were once more remanded.

Another baby-farming case came before Dr. Lankester at Camden Town on Monday. A domestic servant named Eliza Peacock, about three months ago placed her illegitimate child, three weeks old, with a Mrs. Elliott, who lived at 14, Bayham-place, Camden Town, and paid her 4s. a week. Last week she heard it was dead. Mr. E. Griffith, surgeon, of Oakley-square, said the child was brought to him about six or eight weeks back, and was then very emaciated and weak, arising from want of proper nourishment. He was sent for on Wednesday morning, and found it dead. There was no marks of violence, but the body was emaciated, and the mesenteric glands impaired. The cause of death was atrophy from debility, arising from want of its natural food. The jury found—"That the deceased died of wasting of the body from lack of power to digest its food, accelerated by the want of breast milk."

It is said that 25,000 copies of "Lothair" have been sold in America, of which a single firm—the American News Company—account for 5000 copies. A travesty of the novel is to appear at Boston.

Miscellaneous.

BATHS IN THE THAMES.—A scheme has been started to provide a floating bath in the Thames at Battersea. It is intended to purchase a floating bath, sixty feet long and forty broad, which was built for the Worcester training-ship, and to moor it in the middle of the river, about 300 yards from the Albert-bridge piles, where, it is said, six feet of water can be procured at the lowest tides. The bath, with all its floats and necessary apparatus, will cost about 3000.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—The London Auxiliary of the Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, held an open-air demonstration at Trafalgar-square on Saturday last, in support of Mr. Ryland's Bill for closing public-houses on Sunday, the second reading of which is fixed for Wednesday next. About 3,000 persons attended the meeting. Mr. John Hilton presided. The Rev. E. Matthews, M.A., who attended as a deputation from the Central Association, bore similar testimony as regards Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Canada. Messrs. Wright, Leicester, Carigan, and Clutterbuck, having spoken, a petition to Parliament was adopted, only twelve hands being raised against it. The proceedings passed off in a very orderly manner.

THE DENHAM MURDER.—The mystery which has hitherto existed as to the real name of the murderer of the Marshall family has been cleared up. The description of his personal appearance which was given in the press at the time of his examination led to inquiries by the Northamptonshire police, which have resulted in the identification of his portrait by his father and sisters, who live at Byfield, near Daventry. His name is John Owen, and the particulars supplied by the family show that for some years he has been leading a reckless life. The last time his friends saw him was seven years ago. He is married, but his wife is living apart from him. His identification removes the suspicion which at one time existed as to his being the brother of the man he murdered.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—In the steamships *Ganges* and *Tweed* about 1,200 emigrants left the Victoria Docks on Saturday for Quebec. The greater portion of the expenses of 130 of the party had been paid by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster. A large number of them were entertained at a substantial tea on Thursday, at the Burdett Hall, Limehouse. Mr. F. Young, who occupied the chair, bid the emigrants be of good cheer for the future, and sustain the honour of Englishmen by repaying, when fortune should enable them, the small loans they had obtained from the society. He mentioned one instance that had just come to his knowledge where a young man who was sent out only four months ago had since remitted the 4l. 10s. advanced to him in this way. The Rev. Mr. Kitto, the rector of Stepney, and the managers of the East-end Emigration Club in connection with the Central Society, followed up the counsel of the chairman with some practical advice about the mode of embarkation.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The heat on Wednesday in London was several degrees in excess of any which has been hitherto recorded this summer. At eight o'clock the thermometer stood at 73 degrees, which is only three degrees lower than the highest temperature registered at the same hour during the intensely hot summer of 1868. The crops were greatly benefited in the eastern district by copious showers on Friday and Saturday. A report from Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire, states that there are some fine pieces of wheat in that locality, and the barleys are now promising a full acreage. Beans are generally a failure, short in stock, and badly corned. Potatoes are yielding well, considering the dry season, and the quality is said to be superior. A great downpour of rain occurred in parts of North and East Yorkshire on Friday night, with thunderstorms. About Heslerton a waterspout burst, flooding all in its area. At 200 yards' distance not a drop of rain had fallen. In general rains have failed, and the long drought may now be considered fairly broken—farmers say to the salvation of the turnip crop. Wheat is generally shot.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the treatment of the treason-felony convicts in English prisons will commence their sittings, it is expected, in the course of the present week. The Earl of Devon is the chairman. The prisoners, it is announced, will be afforded full opportunity for making oral statements before the Commissioners respecting their treatment. A private room will be provided in which they can make their statements in the absence of any prison officer, and after a distinct intimation from the Commissioners that they shall in no way be prejudiced as to their future treatment by their statements. Full opportunity will be given them to make any written statement they desire; and the Commissioners will receive any written or oral statement from any of the prisoners' friends, or from any person acting on their behalf, which shall be relevant to the treatment of the convicts. The evidence of a released prisoner, in this respect, will also be received by the Commissioners. The report and evidence will be made public at the close of the inquiry, which will be conducted at No. 8, Parliament-street. It is stated that O'Donovan Rossa will be one of the first witnesses examined.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Under the somewhat ambiguous term, "Entertainment," Mr.

and Mrs. German Reed have long been accustomed to provide amusement for the numerous class which, while not objecting to music, scenery, dresses, and dialogue on a small scale, declines to countenance theatrical representations of a more decided character. To such we can confidently recommend the entirely original and fantastical entertainment, "Our Island Home," as containing nothing in plot, incident, or movement, likely to shock the most sensitive nature, the whole affair being of an extremely mild character from beginning to end. The entertainers, however, with the assistance of Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. Corney Grain, contribute some very good solo and part-singing, and Mrs. Reed, with her full contralto voice, and humorous illustrations of the amenities of married life, imparts to the performance no small share of its attractiveness. The "entertainment" is followed by a musical sketch entitled the "School Feast," by Mr. Corney Grain, in which that gentleman exhibits considerable powers of mimicry, giving capital imitations of bagpipes, banjo, and other delectable instruments, and cleverly hitting off some of the curiosities frequently met with in social musical performances.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—The 26th annual court and election of the above institution was held on Monday week at the London Tavern; Mr. Harvey, treasurer, in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Ayling read the report, which stated that since the last meeting 15 boys and 8 girls had left the asylum, their time having expired, leaving 260 children in the asylum at the present time, and 15 more would be admitted at the present election, from a list of 87 candidates. The domestic and educational arrangements had been carried on very satisfactorily during the past year. An infirmary, library, and museum were now being erected at the asylum. The children who had left the asylum during the past year had all obtained suitable employment, and were giving satisfactory evidence of the value of the training they had received while in the asylum. The cost of each child was 22*l*. 10*s*. per annum. The income for the year had been, including the balance of 787*l*. 9,095*s*. and the expenditure 8,491*s*, leaving a balance of 60*s*. The liabilities of the institution amounted to 8,000*s*. The chairman moved, and Mr. Madjorick seconded, the adoption of the report, which was agreed to, and the routine business having been transacted, the election was proceeded with.

M. DE LESSEPS AT LIVERPOOL.—M. de Lesseps was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor of Liverpool on Friday. In replying to the toast of his health, which was drunk with great enthusiasm, M. de Lesseps said that all that was wanting for the complete and lasting success of the Suez Canal scheme was capital; and he believed that that would be forthcoming. On Monday M. de Lesseps was publicly received at Liverpool. A large number of merchants, shipowners, bankers, and others assembled at the Town Hall, the Mayor, Mr. Hubback, presiding, and addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented to M. de Lesseps from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the East India and China Association. M. de Lesseps, in responding, referred to his first visit to Liverpool, five years ago, when a meeting of bankers and merchants adopted a resolution favourable to the Suez Canal scheme. On his second visit now, he was deeply touched by the cordial welcome he had received, and he said he saw in that the certainty that the canal would produce the financial advantages upon which they had calculated. It would no doubt effect a revolution in the commercial and maritime relations of the East with the West, but the courage, energy, and initiative character of the English people in all their enterprises would enable them to take advantage of the new elements of prosperity which were now offered to active and persevering men. M. de Lesseps spoke in French. His reception was most cordial and enthusiastic.

TONIC SOL-FA PROGRAMS.—The summer meetings of the Tonic Sol-fa College, which have been held during the past week under the presidency of Mr. Curwen, have been remarkable for their enthusiasm and unanimity. Mr. Curwen exhibited an Arabic sol-fa tune-book, used by the missionaries at Beyrouth, and two Chinese sol-fa books from Hong Kong, one of instructions and the other of exercises. He also referred to the work going on in Madagascar and in Spain, the chief apostle of which in the latter country wrote to him the other day that psalmody there, chiefly through the influence of sol-fa teaching, was doing much the same as it did in Germany in the days of Luther. Mr. Curwen also spoke of the result of the recent Society of Arts music examinations, where tonic sol-fa pupils form again an overwhelming majority of the successful candidates. The presence of Mr. Wilkins, secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in New South Wales, created considerable interest, as his Government, a year or two since, adopted the tonic sol-fa method, and made the teaching of it necessary in all their schools. Mr. Wilkins described how, after careful inquiry and experiment, the new method was adopted, and how, on his first visit to the colony, the Duke of Edinburgh was greeted by 10,000 children singing the National Anthem with so much spirit and correctness that, on his second visit, the Prince desired to hear them again, and examined the mode of teaching thoroughly in the normal school. The other proceedings of the session included model lessons followed by criticism, as well as papers on the science of music and on the art of teaching it.

A TELEGRAPHIC CELEBRATION.—The Prince of Wales and a number of distinguished persons were at Mr. Pender's house in Arlington-Street on Thurs-

day night on the occasion of celebrating the formal opening of the submarine telegraphic line to India. An apparatus was fixed up in the principal room where the guests were received, and during the evening congratulatory messages were sent and received to and from all parts of the world. In the first instance the Viceroy of India congratulated the President of the United States, and the President promptly replied. Then the Prince of Wales congratulated the Khedive, who sent his answer in French. His Royal Highness afterwards communicated with President Grant and the King of Portugal. Lady Mayo, who was present, then sent "an affectionate greeting" to Lord Mayo at Simla. His Excellency replied promptly, and his message was dated some hours in advance of the hour (by Greenwich time) at which it was received. Lastly, congratulations were exchanged between the Prince of Wales and the Viceroy of India. The Viceroy's message to the President of the United States took, owing to delays by the French cable, twenty minutes longer going from London to Washington than it did coming from Simla to London. Lady Mayo's message was only nine minutes on its way. One sent by Sir Bartle Frere to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, at Bombay, was acknowledged in five minutes, with the promise of an answer to follow as soon as Sir Seymour, who was in bed, could be called up. Messages also passed between the Viceroy of Egypt and M. de Lesseps, Mr. Pender and Mr. Cyrus Field, and various other persons.

THE INDIAN REFORMER ON THE LIQUOR AND OPIUM TRAFFIC.—Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, at a meeting in Manchester on Saturday on behalf of the United Kingdom Alliance, said that every educated Hindoo felt that the greatest curse of India since the introduction of the English nation was intemperance. People in England did not look upon this question in the same view in which they did: but standing at a great distance, and judging from their own conditions, they did not think that any hurtful impression would be made upon the heart of the nation by the use of brandy and other stimulants. They therefore allowed their present revenue system, with all the encouragements it gave to the curses of the opium-traffic and the liquor-traffic, to continue in India. They did so for the sake of the revenue return, forgetting that the longer they allowed the system to go on the greater the revenue return would become and this obstacle to doing justice to India would grow greater. To England the traffic was a question of money, a question of political economy; to India it was a question of life and death, and of the ruin of a nation. Christianity should not be in doubt upon such a question. Christianity, if it was worth anything, should put down a traffic which slew human bodies and ruined human souls. He had no faith in that Christianity, he candidly confessed, which could allow a Government believing in that religion to encourage the great sin of intemperance. He did not know how Christian missionaries could, year after year, see thousands lying under the curse of intemperance, and yet continue to stand aside with folded arms and simply preach doctrines and dogmas. Their duty, above that of all others, it was to protest against this infamous traffic. If they did not agree with the Brahmo-Somaj in anything else, they ought at least to co-operate with them in this.

A FATAL MARCH.—The 9th and 94th Regiments of Foot were last week marched from Woolwich to Aldershot, under circumstances which have roused a strong feeling of indignation. They were fully equipped, and, instead of being moved by rail, or during the cool of the mornings and evenings, they were marched eighteen, twenty, and twenty-five miles a day beneath the glare and heat of the sun at mid-day. Everyone knows how intense that heat was. It was too much for even English pluck, and the men fell out of ranks in scores and fainted from sheer exhaustion by the wayside. The ambulances were soon full, and others had to struggle on as best they could, until they could go no further, throwing themselves down beneath the first shade in mute resistance. Many suffered from sunstroke, one fell dead, and two or three are reported to have died since. The officers did all they could to encourage and aid the men by relieving them of their knapsacks, but the sun was stronger than their kindness and help, and the men one after another broke down. In the Commons on Monday, in reply to a question, Mr. Cardwell said that the 9th had their knapsacks carried after the first day, and the other regiments never carried theirs at all. The sergeant of the 9th, who was reported to have died, had recovered, and of the two fatal cases, one died from heat apoplexy and the other from causes to be ascribed to the effects of drink. The health of these regiments was very favourable, and there were only three men of the 9th in hospital, footsore, and one in another regiment. There was no dissatisfaction in any of these regiments, but, on the contrary, their tone and feeling were excellent, and no remonstrances, either directly or indirectly, had been sent in with respect to their marching. The reasons for it were not economical ones, but to improve the marching of the regiments, of which complaints had been made. Steps would be taken that future marches should take place early in the day.

GOVERNOR EYRE AND THE JAMAICA OUTBREAK.—On Thursday judgment was given in the Exchequer Chamber in the case of Phillips v. ex-Governor Eyre, argued before the Court of Exchequer Chamber in the sittings after Hilary Term in this year, on error from the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered that the action was brought to recover damages

for the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff in October, 1865, during the progress of the outbreak in Jamaica, and while the island was under proclamation of martial law. The defence put forward was that, although as a general principle a right of action might subsist in this country for an injury done in a colony, the right in this case had been taken away by the Act passed by the Colonial Legislature indemnifying the Governor and his officers from the consequences of acts done in order to put an end to the rebellion in districts in which martial law had been proclaimed. This defence was demurred to upon the ground that a right of action vesting in the courts of this country could not be abrogated by the Act of a Colonial Legislature. But the Court of Queen's Bench, constituted by Chief Justice Cockburn and Justices Lush and Hayes, after taking time to consider their judgment, unanimously overruled the demurser, holding that it was perfectly competent for the local Legislature by *ex post facto* legislation to indemnify the Governor for overt acts done in the suppression of the rebellion, and that as the right of action in the colony itself had been thus taken away it followed that no action was maintainable in England. Error having been brought upon the judgment so pronounced, and the question argued at great length, the judgment of the appellate court, constituted of judges from the Court of Common Pleas and the Exchequer, was at length delivered on Thursday, and was to the effect that the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench should be affirmed. The judgment of the Court, which was a very long one, was drawn up by Mr. Justice Willes, and was read by the learned Judge.

OPENING OF KEBLE COLLEGE.—This addition to the colleges of Oxford, which has been erected as a memorial of the author of "The Christian Year," was opened on Thursday. After the religious services, in which several bishops took part, a public meeting was held in the Quadrangle on behalf of "The Keble Memorial Fund," out of which the college has so far been erected. The Chancellor of the University presided, and warmly eulogised the memory of Mr. Keble, who, he said, had probably done more than any man in our history for the revival of religion in this island. Referring to the controversy now going on—whether the education of the young shall for the future be conducted under the sanction and guidance of religion—he claimed for the Keble College that it would be unsectarian in the highest sense, because it would be thoroughly Catholic; but there would be no more idea of severing religion from dogma than there was of severing the light from the sun. It was to teach and maintain in a Christian and generous, but a thoroughly unfaltering spirit, the religion and dogmas of the Church of England, that the Keble College was founded; and he described its foundation as a new and great era in the cause of Christian education. The other speakers—among whom were Mr. Hardy, Dr. Pusey, Canon Liddon, the Bishop of Winchester, Earl Beauchamp, and Mr. Mowbray—enlarged on the same topic. The Warden, Mr. Talbot, spoke modestly of his youth, and the difficulties to be encountered in beginning and continuing the special work before him. People prophesied, he said, that the traditions of the place would be too strong, and that the luxury prevailing in the other colleges of Oxford would in time break down the combination of economy with God-fearing religion which he hoped would prevail in the Keble College; but he spoke very hopefully on this point, and meanwhile asked for sympathy as well as more tangible help. The Bishop of Winchester expressed his belief that the new college would in time become the type to which the rest of the university would conform, instead of being assimilated to the other colleges. Dr. Pusey reminded his audience that the Queen's charter, vesting the government of the new institution in a council, and leaving the appointment of the warden in their hands, furnished the best guarantee that Keble College would continue as it would begin, sound in its attachment to the Church of England and to religious truth. Though the building is hardly yet finished, it will be occupied in October by about thirty students.

Gleanings.

An American wants to lease Vesuvius and set up a soda-water fountain near the crater.

A new Parisian dictionary defines chess as a humane substitute for hard labour.

The Southern Thames Embankment is to be called the "Albert Embankment."

Savonarola, the great preacher, is to have a national memorial erected to him by the Italians.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives contains several members who are unable to write their own names.

A woman named Mary Surtees, 105 years old, died at her residence, in Silver-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, last week.

"Deacon," said a minister, after a heavy sermon, "I'm very tired." "Indeed," replied the deacon; "then you will know how to pity us."

No fewer than two hundred persons were brought before the Liverpool magistrates yesterday charged with drunkenness.

A new American expedition to the Arctic Seas is projected, and Congress has voted a subsidy for the purpose.

The great rose show of the season took place on

Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, some 18,000 visitors being present.

A Pennsylvania farmer states that he cured his daughter of the Grecian bend by pouring water on her, and holding her out in the sun until she warped back again.

Mr. Effingham Wilson is about to publish an historical tragedy, in a prologue and four acts, entitled *Oliver Cromwell*. It is dedicated to Mr. Thomas Carlyle.

Anna Dickinson, the noted American lecturer, in a recent lecture demanded "Why was I born?" There was an emphatic pause, a repetition of the question; and then a small boy in the gallery shrilly piped, "I give it up."

The late Mr. Macdise's collection of sketches, unfinished pictures, and cartoons, were sold on Friday and Saturday, and realised 8,000*l.* The cartoon of the meeting of Wellington and Blucher was bought by the Royal Academy for 300 guineas.

The House of Lords heard an appeal case from the Scottish courts on Thursday. It related to a piece of land eight feet square in extent, and worth five shillings. The litigants have each spent many hundred pounds over their dispute.

Mr. Frank Buckland has had sent to him by a London fishmonger the largest salmon of modern times. This magnificent fish just touched the scale at 70*lb.* He was caught in the Tay by Mr. Alexander Speedie.

INFALLIBILITY.—Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated all who used tobacco in any form; Pius IX. smokes and uses snuff.

OVERTANDING THE MATTER.—An elderly lady, who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hailstorm, and on viewing the wreck, remarked that she "never knew him undertake anything without overdoing the matter."

A PERPLEXING HIATUS.—There has been a curious discussion before the Dublin Court of Probate as to whether a testator's "dearly beloved" was his widow. The testator, Michael Sullivan, of Cork, by his will, dated the 5th of November, 1869, bequeathed all his property "to my dearly beloved, and I appoint her executrix." It appeared that the deceased had instructed his solicitor to leave his property to his wife, and that the solicitor, in drawing his will, intended to write the words, "my dearly beloved wife," but by mistake omitted the word "wife." Judge Warren took time to consider whether the evidence was admissible; he had no doubt that it was conclusive.

DICKENS IN PARIS.—The *Gaulois* says that Charles Dickens, during one of his visits to Paris, had his watch stolen from him at the theatre. "This watch had been given to him by the Queen, and was, therefore, very much prized by him." On returning to his hotel Mr. Dickens found a small parcel waiting for him, to which was pinned the following note:—"Sir—I hope you will excuse me, but I thought I was dealing with a Frenchman and not a countryman. Finding out my mistake, I hasten to repair it as much as lies in my power, by returning you herewith the watch I stole from you. I beg you to accept the homage of my respect, and to believe me, my dear countryman, your humble and obedient servant, A. PICKPOCKET."

NOTICE.—All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage stamps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

BLENKARN.—June 21, at 2, Park-terrace, Brockley-road, New Cross, the wife of Mr. A. C. Blenkarn, of a son.

DEATH.

SPENCE.—June 24, at the house of his sister-in-law, 273, Mare-street, Hackney, London, the Rev. Robert Spence, M.A., aged forty-seven, for seventeen years minister of Ward Chapel, Dundee. Friends will please accept this intimation.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, June 22.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ... £35,580,480 Government Debt 411,915,100
Other Securities .. 3,984,900 Gold Coins & Bullion 20,580,480

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital 614,555,000 Government Securities ..
Bills 3,118,507 Ties (inc. dead Public Deposits ... 11,855,862 weight annuity) £13,017,279
Other Deposits ... 16,341,433 Other Securities .. 20,280,889 Notes 13,042,695 Seven Day and other Bills 389,216 Gold & Silver Coin 969,185

FEBRUARY 27, 1870.

£46,270,048 June 23, 1870. George Forster, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Irritability.—The very perfection of the human body renders it like a complex machine, very liable to be thrown out of order, a state that is at once manifested by the nerves. Holloway's Pills are always the reasonable and reasonable remedy, they relieve every ailment which is not mortal in the human system. As alternatives, stomachic, tonics, and aperients, these Pills occupy a proud pre-eminence, from which no other medicine can dislodge them. They restore health and strength which nervous and dyspeptic sufferers have failed to procure elsewhere. During summer and in malarious situations where the nervous tone is more particularly assailed, Holloway's medicine braces up the system, keeps the head clear, and the intellect unclouded.

TIRENO Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, June 27.

We had a small supply of English wheat and moderate arrivals from abroad. We had an inactive market, and millers bought sparingly at a decline of 2*s.* per qr. for English wheat. In foreign wheat little business was doing, and prices ruled 1*s.* to 2*s.* below the rates of Monday last. The flour trade was dull at a decline of 1*s.* per sack and 6*d.* per barrel. Peas and beans are without alteration in value. Barley was firm, at last week's prices. Indian corn met a moderate inquiry, at the previous advance. Of oats the arrivals are liberal. Prices were 6*d.* per qr. lower, with the exception of black oats, which remained scarce and in demand for export. At the ports of call arrivals are few. Quotations for cargoes nominally the same as last week.

BREAD. Saturday, June 25.—The prices in the Metropolis are, for wheaten bread, per lbm. loaf, 7*d.* to 7*s.*; Household bread, 6*d.* to 6*s.*

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per qr.		Per qr.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Eweek and Kent, red, old	—	—	Grey	33	60
Ditto new	47	51	Maple	42	63
White, old	48	55	White	39	62
" new	47	49	Boilers	39	62
Foreign red	49	51	Foreign, boilers	39	62

BARLEY—	Per qr.		Rye	Per qr.	
	s.	d.			
English malting	29	33	Oats—	34	36
Chevalier	37	42	English feed.	24	27
Distilling	32	36	" potato	28	31
Foreign	34	39	Scotch feed	—	—

MALT—	Per qr.		Flour—	Per qr.	
	s.	d.			
Pale	—	—	Town made	43	47
Chevalier	—	—	Country Marks	37	38
Brown	40	56	Norfolk & Suffolk	34	35

BEANS—	Per qr.		FLOUR—	Per qr.	
	s.	d.			
Ticks	42	44	Town made	43	47
Harrow	37	43	Country Marks	37	38
Small	—	—	Norfolk & Suffolk	34	35
Egyptian	39	43			

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, June 27.

—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,168 head. In the corresponding week in 1869 we received 12,865; in 1868, 6,146; in 1867, 9,057; and in 1866, 15,611 head. The tendency of the cattle trade to-day has been indicative of a return of steadiness. The supplies of stock have been less extensive, and the qualities for the most part, have been indifferent. The Lincolnshire season is commencing badly, the severe drought having greatly enhanced the value of feed, and rendered the rearing and fattening of stock an expensive process. The condition of the few animals which have come to hand has not been prime. There was not much falling off in the quality of the beasts exhibited here to-day, but the general character of the sheep on sale was inferior. The trade has been irregular, and enhanced rates have been obtained. For the best Scots and Crosses £s. to 6*d.*, and occasionally £s. 4*d.* per lbm. has been paid. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 950 Scots and crosses; from other parts of England, including Lincolnshire, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland 3 Scots and crosses. There was a fair number of sheep in the pens. The demand has been firm, at improving rates. The best Dales and half-breeds have sold at £s. 4*d.* to £s. 6*d.* per cwt. Lambs have been dull, at from £s. 4*d.* to £s. 7*d.* per lbm. The calf trade was quiet, and there has not been much inquiry for pigs.

Per lbm. to sink the Offer.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	8	0	8
Second quality	4	0	4
Prime large oxen	4	6	4
Prime So. to, &c.	5	0	5
Coarse inf. sheep	3	0	3
Second quality	3	2	4
Pr. coarse woolled	4	0	5
Stocking calves, 2 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2	0	2
and quarter-old store pigs, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	2	6	3
each.			

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, June 27.

The market has been moderately supplied with meat. The trade has been inactive at about late quotations.

Per lbm. by the carcass.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	8	6	8
Middling ditto	8	10	8
Prime large do.	4	8	4
Do. small do.	4	10	5
Large Pork	4	0	4
Inf. mutton	3	4	3

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 27.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,586 hams butter, and 2,775 hams bacon; and from foreign ports 25,144 packages butter, and 2,711 hams bacon. The change in the weather last week caused the butter market to rule dull, and prices of Irish declined about 2*d.* per cwt., whilst a reduction of 4*d.* to 6*d.* was sustained on foreign, best Dutch 10*s.* to 10*s.* The bacon market ruled quiet, and prices of best Irish declined 2*d.* and Hamburg 4*d.* per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Friday, June 24.—We have little to record this week, as markets and prices remain much as the same. A fresh arrival of West Indian pines is to hand, in good condition. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, roses, pedargoniums, heaths, fuchsias, lobelias, mignonette, pinks, and bedding plants in large quantities.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, June 27.—Our market is quiet for every description of hops, buyers contesting themselves with the supply of immediate wants only. Reports from the various districts continue favourable, the plant making fair progress, which, however, is much in want of rain, and is gradually attaining a yellow appearance in some grounds. Imports for the week ending the 26th of June, 98 boxes, against 80 boxes the previous week. New York advises to the 11th inst. report the market as still dull at late rates. Mid and East Kents, 7*s.* 9*d.* to 12*s.* 12*d.*; Wealds, 6*s.* 7*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Sussex, 6*s.* 12*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Hampshire, 6*s.* 12*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Surrey, 6*s.* 12*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; W. Berks, 6*s.* 12*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Middlesex, 6*s.* 12*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; London

M	R. STREETER (Successor to HANCOCK and CO., Limited),
G	OLDSMITH and JEWELLER,
W	WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER
T	TO the ROYAL FAMILY,
37,	CONDUIT-STREET,
B	BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.,
I	INTRODUCER of the CELEBRATED
18	CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY, also
W	WATCHES and CLOCKS,
M	MACHINE-MADE.
B	BRACELETS, STRAP, 18-CARAT £5 0
B	BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN, " £7 0
B	BRACELETS, NINEVEH, " £10 0
B	BRACELETS, SAXON, " £15 0
B	BROOCHES, ETRUSCAN, " £2 10
B	BROOCHES, NINEVEH, " £3 0
B	BROOCHES, SAXON, " £4 0
B	BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN, " £5 0
C	CHAINS, PRINCESS, " £2 0
C	CHAINS, CYLINDER, " £3 0
C	CHAINS, CURB, " £4 0
C	CHAINS, CABLE, " £5 0
E	EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN, " £1 10
E	EARRINGS, SAXON, " £2 5
E	EARRINGS, EGYPTIAN, " £3 5
E	EARRINGS, NINEVEH, " £4 10
L	LOCKETS, ENGRAVED, " £1 0
L	LOCKETS, CORDED, " £2 10
L	LOCKETS, CROSS, " £4 0
G	GOLD WATCHES, LADIES', " £8 8
G	GOLD WATCHES, " £10 10
G	GOLD WATCHES, 1/2-PLATE, " £15 15
G	GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING), " £11 11
G	GOLD WATCHES, 1/4-PLATE, " £16 16
G	GOLD WATCHES, " £20 0
G	GOLD WATCHES, KEYLESS £15 10
G	GOLD WATCHES, " £22 0
G	GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING), " £18 18
C	CLOCKS, CARRIAGE, " £5 0
C	CLOCKS, " (STRIKING), " £7 7
C	CLOCKS, " (ON GONG), " £12 12
C	CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE), " £4 0
C	CLOCKS, " " £10 12
C	CLOCKS, " " £14 0
C	CLOCKS, " (ORMOLU), " £10 0
C	CLOCKS, " " £15 0
THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, BOUND in CLOTH, is now Ready,	
POST FREE for TWO STAMPS, only of M.R. STREETER, 37, CONDUIT-STREET,	
5	DOORS from BOND-STREET, LONDON.
S	SUCCESSOR to HANCOCK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NONCONFORMIST.

OZOKERIT (PATENTED).

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, for the EDUCATION of the SONS of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the above School will take place on TUESDAY, 5th July, 1870, at Three p.m., and will be conducted by Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., of Stepney.

At the close of the Examination Tea will be served to the Company (on the Lawn if the weather permit), after which Recitations will be delivered by the Pupils and the Prizes distributed.

P.S.—The CLASSICAL EXAMINATION will be conducted on MONDAY, 4th July, at Eleven a.m., by the Rev. N. JENNINGS, M.A., St. John's Wood.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE, FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Botany	Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
Globes and Natural Science	Messrs. WALKER & WILLIAMS.
Music, Theory, &c. . . .	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Harmonium, &c. . . .	HENRY LOUIS DIBBLE.
Singing and Organ	JAMES COWARD, Esq.
Drawing and Painting	R. W. BURS, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev. J. W. TODD.
French Language	DR. MANDROU.
German Language	HENRY GERNER.

Referees—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.
For Particulars, address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A. The above School receives, in addition to the Sons of Ministers, a limited number of the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the branches of a sound classical, mathematical, and commercial education, and are prepared for any department of business, or for entrance at the University.

The School will REOPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, August 5, 1870.

Application for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to the Principal.

EAST of ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST SCHOOL COMPANY (Limited).

CHAIRMAN—EDWARD GRIMWADE, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Ipswich.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS.

The object of this School is to afford the Sons of Nonconformists the best education on the lowest possible terms.

THE NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 2, 1870.

The Examiners appointed for the year 1870 are the Rev. Jas. Spence, M.A., D.D.; the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., D.D., President of the Cheahunt College; and J. F. Moulton, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, Senior Wrangler in 1868.

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